

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE

DURING THE MINORITY OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR

SAWAI SHRI YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR.

(1926-30).



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REPORT

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SHRI YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR
MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

(1926-30)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

(a) *Rajyabhishek*

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar III G C I E abdicated on the 26th of February 1926 in favour of his son and heir, Prince Yeshwant Rao Holkar.

2 The *Rajyabhishek* Ceremony of His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao II was performed on the 11th of March 1926 when, in a *Durbar* held for the purpose, His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar formally vacated the *Gadi* and installed his son and heir, His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II, on the same. On the same day, Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai was placed on the *Khasgi Gadi* by Her Highness Saubhagyawati Masaheba Chandrawati Bai Holkar.

3 On the 12th of March, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) R I R. Glancy, K C I E, C S J, Agent to the Governor General in Central India, paid an official visit to His Highness and presented the *Kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy who could not, owing to his preoccupations in connection with his impending retirement, be present at the ceremonies connected with His Highness's accession. While presenting the *Kharita* to His Highness, Mr Glancy made the following speech :-

"I have come here to day to present to Your Highness the *Kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy conveying His Majesty the King Emperor's formal recognition of Your Highness's accession

* * * * *

The circumstances which have brought about Your Highness's accession are such that the unrestrained rejoicings usual on such occasions would here be out of place. But I believe I am sufficiently in touch with local sentiment to be able to affirm without fear of contradiction that the people of this State do most cordially and unanimously welcome Your Highness and whole heartedly desire that happiness and good fortune may attend you both in your private life and in that position of responsibility to which Providence has called you. You may count with absolute certainty upon the devoted loyalty of your subjects, and this is the greatest asset with which a young Ruler can commence his career.

At the same time to succeed to a princely heritage at an early age is not in every respect the height of good fortune. The life of a Ruler is often a lonely life and a life beset with difficulties and disillusion. He has to walk with such circumspection that in some respects he enjoys less personal freedom and liberty than many of his subjects.

On the other hand, there is this consolation that, given the will and character, there is no one in this world to day, who has it in his power to do so much for his people as the Ruler of an important State in India, and Your Highness will find by experience that nothing affords such satisfaction as the promotion of the happiness and well being of others and especially of those whom Providence has entrusted to your keeping. I sincerely hope that this consolation and this happiness may be yours and may more than compensate you for the cares, responsibilities and restrictions of your princely rank and station.

I trust that Your Highness will not regard my words as discouraging or inappropriate to the occasion. It is very far from my intention to produce any such impression. It is rather, my intention, in fact, to indicate that when the time comes for Your Highness to exercise the full powers of a Maharaja of Indore, opportunities will be open to you which are granted to few even of your fellow Rulers.

For the present the heavy responsibilities of State do not devolve upon Your Highness. The Minority Administration will watch over your interests till you come of age and, I hope, will render a good account of their stewardship, so that when the time comes you may find your treasury full and your people happy, and I may add that there is a more intimate connection between the two things than is very often realised. It is for you now to prepare yourself for the opportunities that will come hereafter and to complete your education. In this short period before Your Highness attains your majority I trust without neglecting your more serious studies you may have your full share of the varied interests and enjoyments which are the right and proper perquisites of youth.

Finally, I hope that the relations between Your Highness and the Imperial Government may rest on the sure foundation of mutual understanding and confidence which for my own part I shall work unceasingly to promote. His Excellency's *Akharita* which I have read is significant and I feel sure Your Highness will appreciate the message of good wishes which it contains.

4 His Highness responded in the following words —

"I thank you cordially for your good wishes and the advice you have, as a true friend of my State, offered on this momentous occasion in my life. I have, also, to request you to convey my best thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for his kind message of good wishes and words of advice.

It is gratifying to me that I have the good will of my people, the good wishes of a friend like yourself, and the fostering care of the British Government.

Lastly I request you to tender my respectful thanks to His Majesty the King Emperor for his gracious assurance of friendship I, on my part at this age of my life can only say that my ambition will be to fit myself for useful service to my state and the Empire I also ask that an assurance of my devotion and loyalty to the person and the Throne of His Majesty may kindly be conveyed to him through His Excellency the Viceroy

(b) *System of Administration*

5 The administration of the State during the period of minority of His Highness was carried on by a Cabinet with the Prime Minister as its President and Chief Executive Authority, according to the existing rules and practice under the supervision and with the advice of the Honble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India The Central Administration.

6 The Cabinet as originally constituted in February 1926 was as follows —

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Prime Minister & President of the Cabinet and President of the Judicial Committee | Aitmad ud Dowlah Rai Bahadur
S M Bapna B.A BSc LLB |
| 2 | Deputy Prime Minister & Home Minister Member of the Judicial Committee and Chairman of the Committee of Appeals. | Dewan I khas Bahadur Rao Bahadur Sardar M V Kibe MA, MRAS, FRSA |
| 3 | Finance Minister and Member of the Committee of Appeals | Mr Motilal Bajawara MA LLB |
| 4 | Revenue Minister and Member of the Committee of Appeals | Mr K. G Reshumwale |
| 5 | General Minister and Member of the Committee of Appeals | Muntazim I khas Bahadur Shreeman Singh MA (Oxon) |
| 6 | Honorary Minister without portfolio | Sardar P K Zangne BA |

Members attending when matters concerning their departments were taken up

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Army Member Also Commander in Chief | Diler Jung Sardar Bahadur General Bhawani Singh OBI |
| 2 | Member for Commerce and Industries Also Director of Commerce & Industries | Mr C R Palaret MI Mech E MIEE |
| 3 | Member Public Works Department Also Chief Engineer | Mr S Cadamba BA LCE |
| 4 | Member for Akbari Also Akbari and Opium Commissioner | Muntazim Bahadur Lala Nehalchand MA, |

7 All administrative work was disposed of by the Cabinet in accordance with the following rules approved of by the Government of India —

APPOINTMENT

- 1 The appointment of Cabinet Ministers and of the Inspector General of Police will be made by the Government of India

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION

- 2 The Prime Minister and the Cabinet will carry on the administration of the State according to the existing rules and practice, subject to the conditions set out in the following paragraphs. Three will form a quorum and the President will have a casting vote
- 3 In cases in which Huzur Orders are necessary under the constitution the Cabinet are now empowered to pass final orders provided the Cabinet are unanimous and the subject is not one reserved for the approval of the Agent to the Governor General. If the Cabinet are not unanimous such cases shall be referred to the Agent to the Governor General and his ruling will be final
- 4 The Prime Minister may suspend action on any resolution of the Cabinet and refer the matter to the Agent to the Governor General for orders
- 6 All cases requiring the orders of the Agent to the Governor General shall be referred to him personally by the Prime Minister who shall take the Agent to the Governor General's orders in writing. The Prime Minister will then issue orders in the name of the *Durbar*

RESERVED SUBJECTS

- 6 The cases which require the consent of the Agent to the Governor General are as follows —
 - (a) The Annual Budget
 - (b) Re-appropriation from one major head to another
 - (c) Re-appropriation within the same major head exceeding Rs 5 000
 - (d) Appointments dismissals suspensions retirements and long leave of officers drawing pay of Rs 250 p.m. or over
 Note — The Cabinet may make officiating or temporary appointments for a period not exceeding three months save in the case of Ministers and Members of the Cabinet.
 - (e) The creation of new appointments carrying a salary exceeding Rs 100 p.m.
 - (f) Confiscation or grant of hereditary *jagirs* or hereditary cash allowances
 - (g) Surrender or diminution by sale gift or contract of important State rights interests or property
 - (h) Investments of State funds or sale of State securities
 - (i) Construction of new works exceeding Rs 10 000 in value

- (j) Any change in the land revenue, assessment or the system of taxation.
- (k) Any measure which involves any important change in the system of administration or the policy of the State in any department.
- (l) Any arrangement for the Ruling Family.
- (m) Any change in the procedure or distribution of work in the Cabinet.
- (n) Confirmation of Capital sentences.
- (o) The Agent to the Governor-General may call for papers in any case and order such case to be treated as a Reserved case.

8. With effect from the 17th of April 1926, the various portfolios were distributed among the Ministers and Members as follows.—

Distribution of portfolios.

I. Prime Minister:—

- 1. General control.
- 2. Foreign Department.
- 3. Police Department.
- 4. Settlement Department.
- 5. Cabinet Office.

II. Deputy Prime Minister & Home Minister:—

As Home Minister.

- 1. Judicial Department.
- 2. Household Department including Gardens.
- 3. Charitable Department.
- 4. Khasgi.
- 5. Special Department (Compilation of History of Jagirdars and Departmental Manuals)
- 6. Legislative (including Legal Remembrancer and Extradition. Legislative Committee).
- 7. Court of Wards.

As Deputy Prime Minister.

To do the work of the Prime Minister according to the powers delegated to him.

III. General Minister:—

- 1. Education.
- 2. Medical and Sanitation.
- 3. Jails.
- 4. Stationery & Press.
- 5. Gazetteer Office.
- 6. Village Panchayat.

IV. Finance Minister:—

- 1. Huzur Treasury.
- 2. Huzur Fadni.
- 3. Huzur Jawahirkhana.
- 4. Old Accounts.
- 5. Life Insurance.
- 6. Customs Department.

V. Revenue Minister:—

- 1. Revenue Khalsa.
- 2. Inam & Jagirs.

	3	Land Records
	4	Abadi
	5	Agriculture.
	6	Forests
	7	Registration
	8	Cattle-pounds
	9	Veterinary
VI Army Member —		Military
VII Commerce & Industries Member —	1	Commerce & Industries including Mills & Factories
	2	Boiler Inspection
	3	Co-operative Credit Societies and Agricultural Banks
	4	Geological Department.
	5	Chemical Engineering
	6	Mechanical Engineering
	7	Cotton contracts
	8	Joint Stock Companies and Workshop
	9	Motor Car Department.
VIII Public Works Member —	1	Public Works Department.
	2	Municipalities (subsequently transferred to the General Minister)
		Town Improvement Trust.
IX Abkari Member —		Excise & Opium

The State Cabinet and Committees.

9 The State Cabinet with the Prime Minister as its President and the Chief Executive Authority in the State exercised administrative and executive functions of the Government matters not coming within the powers of the Prime Minister were submitted by him to the Cabinet and those reserved for the orders of the Agent to the Governor General to him.

10 An Appeal Committee consisting of four Ministers with the Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman was constituted to hear and dispose of appeals against the departmental orders of Ministers. Its powers were final save in cases involving questions of policy or principle which required fuller consideration and discussion by the full Cabinet.

11 The High Court of Judicature having been constituted into the Court of final appeal no appeal except in Criminal cases submitted to the High Court by a Sessions Court for passing sentences as a rule lay to the Cabinet from the decisions of the High Court. The Judicial Committee therefore ceased to hear cases as a Court of Appeal but continued to advise His Highness's Government by expressing opinion on appeals and petitions relating to important judicial cases which the Prime Minister referred to it with a view to their being entertained by the Cabinet.

Changes in Personnel.

12 The constitution of the Cabinet remained unchanged while there was some change in the personnel. In 1928 Mr Krishna Rao Govind Reshimwale retired and Mr Kesheo Rao Govind Reshimwale B.A. was appointed Revenue Minister and Mr S. Cadambi having retired on account of ill health Lt Col J. S. Barker M.V.O. was appointed and joined in February 1929 as P.W.D. Member in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer.

13 Excluding holidays the Cabinet met twice a week unless urgency of any matter required special sittings Meetings and work done.

14 The number of cases received in 1926 from the Huzur Secretary's and the Huzur Military Secretary's Offices for disposal in the Cabinet Office was 1,523

15 A statement showing the details about the Cabinet meetings and the total number of cases decided by the Cabinet and the Appeal Committee during the Minority Administration is given below —

Year	No of meetings		Opening Balance	Cases received	Cases disposed of	Balance	No of Resolutions
	Ordinary	Special					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1926	124	0	1,302	3,058	3,824	536	3,628
Cabinet	87	0	965	3,002	3,718	272	3,474
Appeal Committee	37	0	314	56	106	264	124
1927	133	11	536	1,897	2,107	246	2,325
Cabinet	97	11	272	1,763	1,914	120	2,177
Appeal Committee	41	0	264	65	193	126	148
1928	129	7	256	1,796	1,910	142	2,061
Cabinet	90	7	120	1,723	1,748	97	1,907
Appeal Committee	39	0	136	71	162	45	164
1929	113	3	142	1,854	1,818	178	1,939
Cabinet	82	3	97	1,802	1,744	155	1,901
Appeal Committee	31	0	45	52	74	23	97
Up to 9th May 1930	46	1	178	674	604	248	656
Cabinet	33	1	155	672	640	237	633
Appeal Committee	12	0	23	12	24	11	23
Total	549	21	1,302	9,209	10,263	246	10,638
Cabinet	389	21	668	8,943	9,704	237	10,092
Appeal Committee	160	0	314	256	559	11	646

16 Heavy pressure of work in the Cabinet was reduced by granting enhanced powers to the Prime Minister, Departmental Ministers and Heads of Departments in 1927 Enhanced Powers

(c) Reforms & Improvements

17 With a view to keeping the administrative machinery of the State abreast of the times, systematic overhauling of the entire machinery was taken in hand, and the following paragraphs outline the various measures of reform introduced. It will be observed that there was scope for improvement in almost all the departments and their needs were accordingly fully attended to, but the development of the nation-building departments and the creation of some fresh departments calculated to promote the general well being of the people, e.g., the Rural Development and the Health and Sanitation Departments which, though of comparatively recent origin, have won the appreciation of the people already, and the revision of the scales of pay of all classes of Government servants below the rank of Ministers, formed the special features. All this did involve extra expenditure, but in cases of imperative necessity, no Government

could afford to postpone things indefinitely without being exposed to the risk that follows the policy of drift and unduly deferred measures. It must, under the circumstances, be particularly gratifying to the Minority Administration that it has been able to present to His Highness, on the termination of the minority period, a sounder financial position in the State, in as much as there has been a net saving of about 42½ lakhs during the last four years.

18 Relations of His Highness's Government with the British Government and the neighbouring States were cordial. Reciprocal agreements were entered into with the governments of several neighbouring States to facilitate investigation of crime and arrest of offenders etc.

19 Post Offices at Sendhwa, Nisarpur, Bhanpura, Sunel, Mahudpur, Manasa, Rampura, Kannod, Khategaon, Zirapur, Mills (the Indore Industrial Area), Alampur and Kantaphor, have been converted into Combined Post and Telegraph Offices. A Trunk Telephone connection has been established between Indore and several cities in India.

20 A Boundary Office with two special Boundary Officers was organised to expedite disposal of boundary cases and a number of boundary cases have been amicably settled.

21 Measures necessary to improve the condition of Jagirdars and to bring them under proper control have been taken, and some recalcitrant Jagirdars have been punished and made to realise their position.

22 The importance of Agriculture as the back bone of the State has been recognised all over the country. The advancement of the economic well being of the rural population was therefore one of the objects that received special attention. By the amalgamation of the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies was created a new Department—The Rural Development Department—which has very wide possibilities and potentialities for the country side. The research work done at the Plant Industry Institute is being utilised and assistance is given to the agriculturist to adopt these improvements. Demonstrations given to the cultivators have already created a desire for the adoption of improved methods. The right of the cultivator to mortgage his occupancy rights under certain conditions has been recognised and other important measures calculated to ameliorate his condition have been approved and notified.

23 The number of Co-operative Societies in the State has risen from 269 with a working capital of 33 lakhs to 419 with a working capital of over 46 lakhs. A Committee, on which Mr R. N. Bhagwat of the Co-operative Department of Bombay and Dewan Bahadur Amba Shankar Mulji of the Bombay Co-operative Association were invited to work, was appointed to formulate definite suggestions for the development of the Co-operative Credit movement. Their report is receiving consideration.

24 A Cultivators' Conference is organised every year. A Cattle-breeding Farm has been established near Sumrole with a view to developing and maintaining the purity of the reputed Malwa breed of plough cattle. All the *Amins* and *Naib Amins* are being trained in agricultural and rural uplift work at the Plant Industry Institute in batches. The trained *Amins* have been allotted certain villages where they devote their attention to effecting improvements, e.g., eradication of *Kans* and *Kunda*, field drainage, silage, preparation of manure, and sanitation. The paper '*Kisan*' published in simple Hindi and mainly devoted to agriculture and other matters of interest to the cultivators has been started. Rules

have been framed for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in the rural areas

25 The Land Revenue Settlement of the whole State fixing fair rates has been completed

26 A Jagirdars' Manual containing rules regarding Jagirdars' rights and duties, and provisions for maintaining their status and the amelioration of their condition has been completed and brought into force. A Special Officer was appointed to report on the question of the arrears of revenue due from *Istamurardars* and *Tankedars*, and necessary action has been taken on his report with the assent of the *Istamurardars*

27 The demarcation of *Sardeshmukhi* land, which had not been done so long, is being carried out by a Special Officer appointed for the purpose. Maps of the State on the scale of 4 miles to an inch and those of the Districts on the scale of 2 miles to an inch have been prepared. The records of external boundaries of the Mahidpur District have been compiled

28 The irrigation sources have been examined and a special recurring grant has been sanctioned for their improvement. A scheme of digging wells in villages with a view to ensure a supply of good and sufficient drinking water has been sanctioned

29 A Special Officer was placed in charge of the *Abadi* work. Nearly 34,000 acres of disafforested area was surveyed and either sold by auction in blocks or leased out on payment of *Nazrana*. New concessions were granted in the Rampura Bhanpura District to tenants from outside, thus creating a demand for land there. Sir Hukumchand, the leading merchant of Indore, has been given on lease about 300 acres of land near Lambodi Tank for starting a Model Seed Farm and Ginnery on certain concessions

30 The Veterinary Department was re-organised and the construction of a Veterinary Dispensary at Indore and the opening of two new ones at Barwah and Zirapur were sanctioned. Facilities were also provided in the districts for horse-breeding

31 Several new buildings have been constructed at Indore and in the districts. Liberal grants were given to the Education and Medical Departments for new buildings

32 Government passed 49 new Laws covering a very wide field and relating to various important subjects of public welfare—some calculated to facilitate the social uplift of the people, others designed to improve the law and procedure in regard to the adjudication of civil rights through the Courts, and still others purporting to promote the interests of commerce and industry and to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists, etc. As the result of a Committee appointed in February 1928 to report on the working of the existing Legislative Committee, proposals regarding its enlargement and revision of its powers etc., are under consideration. Certain anomalies noticed in the existing legal procedure of the State relating to certain important matters were removed by means of circulars. A Translation Branch has been permanently added to the Legal Remembrancer's Office to translate various enactments into Hindi

33 To ensure speedy justice by efficient officers, and to minimise corruption, promotions were given to deserving officers of the Judicial Department and experienced lawyers recruited as vacancies occurred. Additional judges and magistrates were appointed where necessary to

clear off arrears and two relieving munsiffs have been permanently sanctioned and are being utilised as additional officers to reduce the congestion of work. The substitution of a paid copying establishment for the unpaid sectioners has been sanctioned. Rules for the preservation of records have been framed.

31 The publication of the Indore Law Reports has been systematically begun. Substantial grants have been sanctioned for the purchase of Law books and for the construction of new additional buildings for the mofussil Courts.

35 The criminal and civil powers of certain courts and the pecuniary civil jurisdiction of lower Courts have been revised and raised.

36 A post of an Army Secretary has been created to assist the Commander in Chief in the Secretariat work pertaining to the Army Members Office, and the pay of all the Secretaries has been revised and they have been properly graded.

37 The Government of India proposals regarding the system of Command in War and the maintenance of discipline in the States Troops while serving with the British Army have been agreed to. Two Companies from Battalion No 1 of the State Army have been brought under the States' Forces Scheme in addition to the Holkar Escort and Transport Corps. These agreements are subject to His Highness's consent for their continuance after the termination of the minority.

38 Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of the State Army were deputed for training to British India and other States. Arrangements have also been made to open training classes here.

39 Rules for the examination of officers were revised. The Indore Army Act and Rules are being revised.

40 A horse and mule breeding farm has been started with a view to providing good animals to the Army and the Stables. Buildings housing the Army have been considerably added to and improved.

41 The State Police has been completely reorganised and a great improvement has been achieved in the work and conduct of the State Police. The State has been divided into three ranges each under a Deputy Inspector General of Police.

42 The personnel of the force has been improved not only by the recruitment of trained Sub-Inspectors, but also by enlisting suitable material in the lower ranks. The efficiency of the Mounted Police is being improved. A special squad of Motor Police has been formed to keep down the number of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and the whole Special Reserve is being trained to take up traffic control. The general system of recruitment has been improved by the abolition of *Kacha Bhattis* and the provision of proper training for all recruits. A Special Border Patrol Scheme by means of which dacoities and robberies by outside gangs will be largely prevented has been introduced recently in all the districts. The kit supplied to the police has been considerably improved.

43 The Police Manual has been passed.

44 The Special Reserve was re armed by the provision of 303 bore magazine rifles.

45 The Fire Brigade Branch has been reorganised

46 The Indore Jail Rules were ordered to be revised in order to improve the treatment meted out to the prisoners and to hold forth inducements to them to reform themselves, and these revised rules are under the consideration of the Government. The number of warders in the Central Jail and the District Jails and lock ups has been increased. Liberal grants were sanctioned for improving the Jail buildings and a separate block has been built for juvenile offenders. Jail industries were considerably improved, and a library was added to the Reformatory School in the Central Jail Indore.

47 Legislation governing industrial conditions has been brought into a line with similar legislation in British India. The number of hours of work has been fixed at 60 hours per week. Rules relating to Royalty were modified so as to provide for a diminishing rate of duty on increased production. Rules for the transaction of business in gold and silver were passed, and facilities provided for disposal of cases before the *Girna Panchas*. Open cotton markets controlled by Market Committees including representatives of cotton growers have been opened at Sanawad, Barwaha, Khargone, Tarana and Indore, and more are to be opened.

48 The Excise duty on cotton was abolished. Facilities were afforded to the mill-owners in respect of *bona fide* re-importation and re-exportation of machinery. The problem of housing the labourers was satisfactorily settled, mill owners agreeing to construct houses for them in co-operation with Government.

49 The authorised capital of the Joint Stock Companies working in the State rose from Rs 2,80,00,000 to Rs 3,05,47,500, 16 new ginning factories and 5 presses and one mill have been added and 2 of the old mills have been extended. A definite procedure for granting permission to start new ginning and pressing factories has been outlined.

50 The working of the Electric Power House has been taken over by the State and the Old Power House being inadequate, a new Power House has been constructed at a cost of over 12 lakhs. The system of electrical distribution has been changed from Direct to Alternating, and there are good prospects of having cheap electrical power in Indore.

61 Facilities have been provided to the weavers at Maheshwar to revive the Handloom industry there, specially of Saris.

52 Rules for the establishment of Wireless Stations have been framed and notified.

53 Concessions were granted to the Indore Bank to open a branch at Sanawad. Traffic Survey in respect of the Chhota Udaipur Barwaha, Sanawad Khargone, Khandwa Khargone and Indore-Dhar Rajgarh projects was agreed to in the interest of Railway development.

54 The new Excise Act passed in 1929 marks a great advance over the Act of 1909. The Opium Administration of the State has been completely remodelled on the lines of Opium Administration in British India. Additions and alterations have been made in the Opium Law of 1922. All wholesale opium manufacturing licenses have been cancelled and the entire stock of old opium with the licensees has been taken over by the State and kept in its own factory. A Special Excise Police has been constituted to put down illicit distillation. Arrangements are being made at Nagpur for the training of the Preventive staff.

55 A report relating to the award of compensation to the *Jagirdars* whose *Kulali* rights were resumed when the reformed system of excise administration was introduced is under consideration. Strenuous efforts were made during the last three years to give effect to our avowed policy of restricting the consumption of spirit and other intoxicants. Duty rates were appreciably raised, the number of shops was reduced, the hours of sale restricted and the licensing of temporary shops at fairs and festivals discouraged.

56 A particularly noteworthy feature of the period was the introduction of the system of selling country spirit in bottles only in the Indore City, our premier tract from an excise point of view, and round about the Mhow Cantonment. The arrangement was the first of its kind, not only in the whole of Central India and Rajputana but even in many parts of British India. It was designed to stop short sale and dilution, two very common departmental misdemeanours, and increase the issue of duty paid spirit. The experiment has proved a positive success.

57 The Customs Tariff has been radically altered in order to develop commerce and industries. The Maharaja Tukoji Rao Cloth Market has been declared to be a free zone area for 5 years in the first instance. Siyagrani free zone area has been extended and more concessions have been given to the *Mandis* in order to develop them and one new *Mandi* has also been established. A temporary post of a Special *Mandi* Officer with a view to pushing forward the development of *Mandis* in the State and the post of an Assistant to the Customs Commissioner have been created.

58 A scheme for the registration of rail borne trade statistics as well as of partial trade statistics has been sanctioned.

59 The Estates of Datu, Hiranur and Lalgarh have been brought within the Customs line of the State.

60 To ensure close supervision, four district officers have been placed under Circle Inspectors and the Inspectors have been made primarily responsible for the efficiency of work at the *nakas*. Provision has been made for the training of the *naldars*.

61 New buildings for the Customs Commissioner's Office at Indore and some buildings in the mofussil have been constructed.

62 A new set of standard weights is being progressively introduced.

63 The Holkar State Forest Act regulating the administration of Forests has been passed. A Special Officer has been appointed to revise the working plans as longer felling rotation of forest timber has been decided upon with a view to improve the growth of forest timber. Stipendiaries have been deputed to Coimbatore and Bilaghat for training in the Ranger's and Deputy Ranger's courses. The question of forest rights in the villages held by the *Bhumia* of Nimkheda has been satisfactorily settled, and the right of His Highness's Government to supervise the forests in guaranteed Estates has been definitely established.

64 To improve the sanitary conditions and health, and to ensure a proper water supply in the City of Indore, Drainage and Water Supply schemes have been sanctioned. These schemes are estimated to cost Rs 58,50,000.

65 A Water Scheme for Mahidpur costing Rs 1,00,000 has also been sanctioned.

66 Various new buildings have been constructed and existing ones extended, at a cost of several lakhs Rs 5,83,300 was provided in 1926-27 for the completion of the Lal Bagh Palace Works, and a hotel has been constructed at Indore for the convenience of travellers. New roads at a cost of over 5 lakhs have been constructed, the important ones being Rupakhedi Ghosla, Un-Julwania, Gautampura-Depalpur, Indore-Sawer, Satwas-Kantaphor and Bijawar Kantaphor. The nsphalting of roads in Indore City has been taken in hand

67 The following figures show the financial position of the State —

	<i>1st March 1926</i>	<i>1st March 1930.</i>
Cash Balance in Treasury.	24,38,592	47,91,702
Investments	1,69,84,201	1,98,95,263
Loans	41,13,616	35,63,111
Advances	7,91,056	96,071@
Liabilities	32,43,673	30,15,615@
Net Assets	2,10,83,792	2 53,33,502

68 Notwithstanding the improvements effected all round and large sums spent on buildings and important schemes and reduction in taxation, there has been a saving of about 42½ lakhs during the 4 years of minority

69 Several loans were granted to State servants for the construction of houses, and the constitution of a Famine Fund with the provision of Rs 5 lakhs annually has been sanctioned

70 The strength and efficiency of the staff has been raised by the creation of 3 posts of Assistant Accountant General and several new posts in the clerical grade on which qualified and experienced hands have been appointed. Two probationers trained in British India have been appointed on suitable posts

71 A Special Codification Officer has been appointed to revise the Indore Civil Service Regulations and to prepare a Civil Account Code and other Audit Rules. Travelling Allowance Rules have been revised and the pre-audit system introduced. New forms for maintaining a record of the service of officers have been introduced

72 The policies issued under the Holkar State Life Insurance Scheme have been exempted from attachment and sale in pursuance of a decree under the Indore Civil Procedure Amendment Act of 1926

73 New rules were sanctioned for the re-organisation of the Huzur Jnawahirkhana, and articles of jewellery have been examined and revalued and accounts and lists have been brought upto date

74 A scheme regarding the destruction of useless records and the preservation of valuable records has been sanctioned and a special staff has been appointed for the purpose

75 The number of graded and ungraded dispensaries has risen from 55 to 78. Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been increased from 6 to 9 and 38 to 47 respectively, and 12 additional posts of Nurses have been sanctioned. A new X-Ray and Laboratory building has been constructed at a cost of over Rs. 30,000 and numerous additions made to buildings and quarters attached to Hospitals. An

@ These figures represent transactions at the end of September 1926 and 1929

was ruthlessly cut down. The new stables costing about 4 lakhs have been nearly completed. All registers containing record of property kept in several Palaces and Government Houses have been completed.

92 The Workshop and the Motor Car Department have been re-organised.

93 The Indore Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held for the first time in 1929 is being made an annual event.

94 A book of ceremonials showing details of the procedure to be followed on ceremonial occasions in the Palace has been compiled. Rules etc., regarding the procedure to be followed in regard to grant of *Bidagi* to outside Pandits have been framed.

95 A Committee has been appointed to inquire into the working of the charities and its work has been completed. A Special Inspector has been appointed to inspect all the State Charitable Institutions and buildings in British India and report on them. A Committee called the Panchang Pravartak Committee was appointed to make suggestions for the correction of the State *Panchang* and its report is being printed. It will be sent to selected Pandits outside the State for opinion before any action is taken.

96 The work of the compilation of the Jagirdars' History is nearing completion and the revised Gazetteer is in Press.

97 The work of writing the History of the Holkar State is also proceeding and the work of the compilation of circulars of various departments upto the end of 1929 is almost finished.

98 The State Press has been improved by the addition of Inter-type Composing Machine and the Diamond Cutting Machine and an Electric metal pot, besides some structural additions to the building.

99 A number of old and complicated cases have been disposed of and some questions relating to the relations of the Ruling Family have been satisfactorily settled. Heavy arrears in the Cabinet and some departments, such as Revenue, have been cleared up and the work of all the departments has been brought upto date.

100 In March 1929 when the Minority Administration had been working for three years Sir Reginald Glancy referred to the Holkar State Administration in the following words —

"It has been my somewhat unique experience to have had a share in the administration of 3 great States of very different types, Muhammedan, Rajput and Maratha, to follow the chronological order of my appointments. Comparisons are odious and I would be the last to embark on such an indiscretion. But I can say you have in Indore an efficient administrative machine, second to none amongst the States I have seen. You have a Prime Minister and a Cabinet genuinely devoted to the good of the State and you have also a number of conscientious Officers. I rank the Holkar administration very high amongst the States of India."

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL

101 Indore the Premier State in Central India, is in direct political relationship with the Government of India. Sir Reginald Glancy K C I E, C S I held the office of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India at the beginning of the Minority Administration and continued to be in office till the 8th of March 1927, when he proceeded on six months' leave. During his absence Mr E. H. Kealy C I E officiated as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. Sir Reginald Glancy returned from leave and resumed charge on the 8th October 1927. He retired in March 1929 and was relieved by Lt Col H R N Pritchard C I E, O B E who held officiating charge of the office till 9th December 1929, when Lt Col R J W Heale C I E, O B E, took over charge of the office as Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

*(a) Relations with the British**Government and other Indian States*

102 The relations of His Highness's Government with the British Government and the Governments of other Indian States were, as before conducted by the Prime Minister, who held charge of the Foreign Department, and they remained most cordial and satisfactory.

(b) Sunder's Exchange

103 Kasba Sunder's was under the triple jurisdiction of Gwalior, Dhar and Indore. Negotiations for the exchange of the State's share therein with five villages of the Gwalior State contiguous to Indore territory had been going on and were completed during the year 1928. The actual exchange formalities were gone through in 1929.

(c) Army

104 The Government of India proposals regarding the system of command in war and the maintenance of discipline in the States troops while serving with the British Army, as also the bringing of two companies of Battalion No 1 of the State Army, in addition to the Holkar's Escort and Transport Corps under the States' Forces Scheme, were agreed to. These agreements are subject to His Highness's sanction for their continuance after the termination of the minority.

(d) Revision of text of Aitchison's Treaties

105 The Central India Agency invited in 1927 suggestions regarding additions or alterations to any portion of the Aitchison's Treaties with which the Indore State was concerned. Volumes III & IV of the Aitchison's Treaties were thereupon examined and a number of suggestions, in the light of which it was proposed to have the text revised, were communicated to the Central India Agency. The Government of India conveyed their inability to accept the suggestions in toto, and the Central India Agency intimated that suggestions for bringing the narrative up to date and correcting minor inaccuracies had been forwarded to the Government of India.

(e) Reciprocal Arrangements

106 During the period under review, His Highness's Government entered into reciprocal arrangements with —

- (i) the Tonk State for the exchange of direct correspondence in respect of
 - (a) conviction rolls of accused persons,
 - (b) police inquiries regarding suspicious and bad characters, and
 - (c) routine matters relating to customs
- (ii) the Travancore State in matters relating to the recognition of registration of motor vehicles and licensing of drivers
- (iii) the Kotah State in respect of
 - (a) surrender of deserters from police forces, and
 - (b) arrests and house-searches to be made without warrants jointly by the police of both the States for 2 years in the first instance
- (iv) the Bharatpur State in respect of extradition of offenders and the surrender of property on the principle of Colonel Wyhe's rules
- (v) the Gwalior State in the matter of surrender of the accused demanded by either State at the Courts where they are to stand their trial
- (vi) the Karauli State in the matter of extradition of offenders and surrender of properties on the principle of Colonel Wyhe's rules and also in respect of the supplementary rules framed in that connection
- (vii) the Dhar State in the matter of extradition of deserters from Military forces
- (viii) the Jammu and Kashmir State in the matter of extradition of offenders and stolen properties
- (ix) the Durgapur State in the matter of extradition of Military deserters
- (x) the Datia, Samthar, Gwalior, Jhalawar, Narsingarh, Khulchpur, Rajgarh Dhar, Jhabua Barwani, Dewas S B, Dewas J B, Jaora, Sitamau, Tonk and Bhopal States in the matter of investigation of offences committed on the borders of Indore and any of the above States where the place of occurrence may be in dispute
- (xi) the Punjab Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, North Western Frontier Provinces, British Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Abu Administered area, Hyderabad State (Deccan) Administered areas, Western India States Agency, Rewa and Bhopal (for private cars only), Mysore Baroda, Travancore and 45 States and Estates in Western India States Agency in respect of the registration of Motor Vehicles and licensing of drivers

108 Measures for the rounding up of Sansis and Kanjars were also adopted and steps were taken to enter into reciprocal arrangements in that respect with the States concerned

(f) *Guaranteed Holdings*

109 Owing to the obstructive and insubordinate attitude adopted by the Dewan of Lalgarh towards His Highness's Government in connection with the establishment of a Sayar Naka at Lalgarh as well as in other respects, His Highness's Government were allowed to exercise full jurisdiction as a temporary measure for one year in the villages held by the Dewan from this State with effect from 7th March 1930

Lalgarh Estate.

110 In 1908, the Bhumia of Rajgarh was allowed to exercise certain criminal and judicial powers in the two villages of Bhedia and Helabawar and their hamlets, held by him from this State, subject to the control of the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa with the proviso that the arrangement would be subject to revision after five years. The superior Judicial jurisdiction of His Highness's Government over these villages was recognized in 1926, the Bhumia, while exercising the civil and criminal powers with which he was invested, remaining subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge, Nimar

Rajgarh Bhumia.

111 The rights of the Bhumia in respect of these villages held by him on payment of rent at the rate of Rs 2 per plough, in accordance with the arrangement of 1908, were also defined and it was decided that

- (i) the Bhumia should pay 50 per cent of the total revenue assessment of the villages to this Government after a regular settlement is made,
- (ii) income from Abkari and Sayar should belong to the State,
- (iii) the Bhumia be allowed to collect usual petty cesses of ancient origin which have been sanctioned by prescription and are not oppressive, unjust or against public policy. But he has no right to impose new taxes or cesses
- (iv) the Holkar Government should have exclusive control over the forest areas in the villages, including uncultivated land, and levy all forest dues, including grazing fees from residents other than cultivators paying commutation fees and from outsiders, no duty being levied on timber, grass, fuel etc., removed by the Bhumia for his personal requirements

112 The survey and settlement operations of the villages have been accordingly carried out by the State Settlement Department and the amount of assessment determined

113 A long standing boundary dispute with the Rao of Hirapur about certain area of forest land claimed by him was settled by Major H E Wilberforce Bell, who was appointed as Special Boundary Commissioner for the purpose. The Rao of Hirapur claimed about 12½ square miles as the area of Hirapur, while the State contended that he was entitled to no more than the area actually under cultivation or capable of being cultivated, plus some grazing lands for his requirements, i.e. a total area of nearly 4 square miles. The Major inspected the spot with the representatives of both the parties and held that the Rao's title to an area of a little over 8 square miles was valid and that out of the disputed tract an area of about four and a half miles was State property

Boundary dispute.

(g) Realisation of quit rent

114 Steps were taken to recover arrears of quit rent from various quit-rent holders of the exchanged *Parganas* of the Nimar District

115 In 1928, the Government of India gave to His Highness's Government credit of Rs 61-10 0 per year with retrospective effect from the 22nd August 1872 on account of the 'Jama' of the *Khalsa* village of Laundi given to Rana Kirat Singh of Barwaha on the same date i.e. after the transfer of the whole *Pargana* of Barwaha, including the aforesaid village, to this State in exchange. It has also been decided that, in future, the annual sum payable by His Highness's Government to the Government of India on account of 'Territorial Exchange' be reduced by a corresponding amount

(h) Visits and Entertainments

116 In November 1926, H. E. Sir Montague Butler, Governor of Central Provinces, and Lady Butler paid a visit to Indore and were entertained at a dinner by the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Cabinet

117 In 1927, a banquet followed by a garden party was given by the Prime Minister at the Yeshwant Club in honour of the Hon'ble Mr E. H. Kealy C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Central India, on the eve of his departure, several Indian and European guests being invited

118 In the year 1928, His Excellency the Viceroy paid an official visit to the Central India Agency in the month of August and was entertained by the Prime Minister on behalf of the State at an 'At Home' on the Lal Bagh Palace grounds, several Ruling Princes of Central India being also present

119 In 1929, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of India was entertained at a lunch by the Prime Minister

120 A farewell banquet followed by a garden party was given by the Prime Minister in March 1929 to Sir Reginald Glancy, the retiring Agent to the Governor General in Central India, who was relieved by Lt Col H. R. N. Pritchard, C.I.E., O.B.E. The same year, a farewell banquet was given by His Highness the Maharaja to Lt Col H. R. N. Pritchard C.I.E., O.B.E., who handed over the charge of the office to Lt Col R. J. W. Heale C.I.E., O.B.E., a farewell garden party being also given by the Prime Minister.

(i) Contributions

121 In response to an appeal from a Committee presided over by His Grace the Duke of Portland and organised to inaugurate a national memorial to Her Majesty the Queen Alexandra, the State donated £100 in 1927 as a mark of its esteem for Her Majesty

122 His Highness's Government contributed Rs 5,000 to the fund started by a committee of the citizens of Indore for the alleviation of the distress caused in Gujarat, Kathiawad by floods in 1927

123 A sum of Rs 15,000 was contributed by His Highness's Government to the All India Thanks giving Fund inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1929 to commemorate the recovery of His Majesty from a serious and prolonged illness, and Rs 1,000 was spent in charity

(giving food etc.) to the poor for the observance of the Thanks giving Day, the Sardars Jagirdars leading merchants and officers of the State contributing another aggregate amount of Rs 10 290 12 0

(j) Posts & Telegraphs

124 The business transacted by the Postal Department in the State showed considerable increase in all its activities and a trunk telephone connection was established between Indore and several cities in Northern India and Bombay Presidency etc

125 During the period under review the Post Offices at the following places were converted into combined Post and Telegraph Offices —

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| (1) The Indore Mills area | (8) Mahidpur |
| (2) Rampura | (9) Nisarpur |
| (3) Manasa | (10) Sendhwa |
| (4) Bhanpura | (11) Zariapur |
| (5) Sunel | (12) Alampur |
| (6) Kannod | (13) Kantaphor |
| (7) Khategaon | |

(k) His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar's demise

126 His Highness Maharaja Udaji Rao Puar of Dhar died at Solan in July 1926. All Government offices and institutions in the Indore City were closed and a deputation was sent to Dhar to attend the funeral and offer condolence on behalf of the Ruler.

(l) Conferment of titles

127 The following persons of the State were honoured by the Government of India with the titles mentioned against their respective names —

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Mr Y V Bhandarkar,
B A LL B, | Rao Bahadur | 3rd June 1927 |
| 2 Mr S L Tambe, B.A | Rao Saheb | 4th July 1928 |
| 3 General Bhawani Singh
Bahadur, Diler Jung
O B I | Sardar Bahadur | 15th March 1929 |
| 4 Seth Hiralal | Rai Bahadur | 3rd June 1929 |
| 5 Mashir Bahadur
Lala Mathulal B A. | Pai Saheb | 3rd June 1929 |

CHAPTER III

PALACE AND HOUSEHOLD

(a) *Palace*

(1) Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani's education, health and itinerary

Education of His Highness

128 On the 21st of May 1926, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Dr Hardy, Guardian, and Muntazim Bahadur Lal Raghuraj Singh, Assistant Guardian, left Indore for Europe. Soon after his arrival in England, His Highness was received by Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress of India.

129 In order to prepare for his Responsions His Highness took residence first at Cookham and then at Bayliss House near Slough, where he was given tuition. In the Michaelmas term of 1926, His Highness took residence at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was allowed to matriculate by a special decree, although he did not satisfy the Responsions examiners in Sanskrit on the ground that an examination in that language was held in September. His Highness finally passed the 'Responsions' in December 1926. After this examination His Highness took a short rest in the Pyrenees and spent his winter vacation in Switzerland where he derived much benefit from the winter sports. In the Trinity term of 1927, His Highness passed in three out of four subjects of the first public examination viz French, English and Political Economy, his fourth subject again being Sanskrit in which there was no examination in December 1926.

130 In the Spring vacation of 1927, His Highness made a tour in the south of Spain from Gadiz to Valencia and Balearic Islands, in company with his sister Princess Manorama Raje Holkar, and in the summer he visited Norway, where he acquainted himself with the geographical, economic, historical and social conditions.

131 In December 1927, His Highness passed in the philosophical book (Plato) prescribed as a substitute for the examination in holy scriptures and went to Switzerland, whence he returned in January 1928 and finally completed Pass Moderations by passing in Sanskrit.

132 In the Easter vacation of 1928, His Highness visited Greece. Besides the physical benefit of the sun and the beauty and enjoyment of the scenery His Highness gathered there a living and substantial knowledge of ancient Greek art and civilization. Next, His Highness undertook a comprehensive and varied educational tour of England, Scotland and Wales by road under the able guidance of Mr F Cossar, a lecturer in Geography at the School of Geography, Oxford, and acquainted himself with the industries and activities of the country.

133 His Highness began the year 1929 on the Riviera where he recovered from the after-effects of the attack of influenza which he had in the end of 1928. After his return to Oxford, His Highness continued working for his finals. The Easter vacation was spent by His Highness on the Italian lakes with Bellaggio as a centre, from where he went out on tours to acquaint himself with the general conditions as well as the beauties and art treasures of Northern Italy. In Summer vacation His Highness made a study of Germany where he was interested in important industrial works and models of small and large agricultural concerns and seed farms. Austria and Hungary were also surveyed by His Highness rapidly, mostly from the economic, political and social stand points, in

the after math of the Great War On return to Oxford, His Highness prepared himself for his return to India and arrived at Indore on 12th November 1929 with his sister Princess Manorama Raje and Dr Hardy, carrying with him the highest regard of the authorities of his College and leaving behind him nothing but the kindest remembrances and friends

134 A very warm and devoted reception was accorded to him on his return home

135 On his return to Indore, His Highness received administrative training with Mr C U Wills C I E, a retired Deputy Commissioner of the Central Provinces Accompanied by Mr Wills, His Highness toured all the five districts of the State, acquainting himself with the economic condition of his subjects, their customs and usages, the system of administration and all possible details connected with Land Revenue, Agriculture etc etc, and later attended the Cabinet meetings and visited various offices and courts to gather a general knowledge of the system of working

136 As a student of the College, His Highness was keenly interested in the study of Literature, History, Economics, Sanskrit etc, and was held in high regard by the authorities of the College as well as by his fellow students, whose social life he shared freely and among whom, as well as elsewhere, he made a number of distinguished and select friends

Academic career

137 His Highness generally enjoyed good health throughout the period under report After the summer of 1927, His Highness spent several weeks on the Riviera, where the sun and sea baths had a most beneficial effect on his health In winter that year His Highness got a slight attack of influenza which persisted for some time and left behind it anaemia His Highness was able to shake off the after-effects of these complaints at Cannes in the Christmas vacation

Health
-

138 Ever since his childhood His Highness has been greatly interested in all manly games and sports (golf, fencing, tennis, riding etc) In the year 1927, His Highness visited Scotland for stag and grouse shooting During July of the year 1928, His Highness went to Norway with a friend for Salmon fishing and had very good sport Since his arrival at Indore he has bagged several tigers in the State Forests

Sports & Shikar

139 Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai Holkar, who was married to His Highness in 1924, proceeded to Europe with His Highness the Ex Maharaja on the 26th of March 1926 Her Highness was brought from Paris to England by Mrs Hardy in November 1926 and was taken to a school in the hills of Derbyshire, where she stayed upto the end of March 1927 Later on she was admitted into a school at Eastbourne, as it was found advisable to take her to a milder and sunnier climate Her Highness did not return to India with His Highness the Maharaja but stayed in England for her studies with Mrs. Hardy as her guardian

Her Highness a
health & education.

140 While in England, Her Highness enjoyed her vacations at various interesting places, visits to which, besides being of much use in her education, proved very beneficial to her health She accompanied His Highness on the Italian as well as on the Central European tours

141 Her Highness's progress at studies was always reported to be quite satisfactory and her work and manners have been highly spoken of

(b) Household

Home Minister Dewan & Khas Bahadur Rao Bahadur Sardar
M V. Kibe, M A, M R A S, F R S A.

Establishment.

142 Muntazim Bahadur K B Purandare was Household Officer throughout the period. Considerable reductions were made in the strength of the establishment and the live stock of the department in the year 1926 owing to altered circumstances. The persons affected by this arrangement numbered 330, of whom 12 were pensioned 227 were given gratuity, 22 were given compassionate allowance 13 were transferred to other departments and 56 were absorbed in the Household Department. All cows were given as gifts to deserving persons according to the Hindu custom and some of the bullocks were transferred to the department of State Gardens the remaining stock being auctioned off. The budget of the department was thoroughly overhauled and expenditure on some items was subsequently reduced the total reduction effected in 1926 amounting to Rs 1 34 000 only.

143 In the financial year 1929 30 a suitable increase was made in the budget in view of His Highness the Maharaja's return to Indore.

Settlement of
Arrears Bill

144 Several outstanding bills for supplies made to the Palace as well as those in connection with the marriage of His Highness were settled and payments to the extent of nearly Rs 8 54 200 were made in full satisfaction of the bills.

Adjustment of Tasal
ma and Amanat
accounts.

145 Similarly the *Tasalmat* and *Amanat* accounts to the extent of Rs 50 68 210 as detailed below were settled —

	Approximately
Adjustment of <i>Tasalmat</i> accounts including marriage accounts	Rs 26 44 560
Settlement of <i>Amanat</i> accounts	24 23 650
	<hr/> Rs 50 68 210 <hr/>

Grant of Taimat and
Lawazama

146 The question of reducing the *Taimats* enjoyed by the relatives of His Highness Sardars Darakhedars etc which had been pending since long was taken up and cases of almost all the persons concerned were examined but as it was rather a delicate question it was considered expedient to reserve the whole matter for decision by His Highness after assumption of Ruling powers. The question of *Lawazama* was also reserved for similar reasons for His Highness's decision.

Entertainment of
distinguished guests.

147 The following distinguished guests were entertained by the State —

- (a) A party consisting of
 - (1) Lady Worsley
 - (2) Captain Herbert Royal Horse Guards ADC to His Excellency the Viceroy,
 - (3) Lady Mary Herbert daughter of the Earl of Ilchester,
 - (4) Captain J Gordon Duff ADC to His Excellency the Viceroy
- (b) Lord and Lady Ilchester and party, who visited Bhanpura for a tiger shoot in January 1928
- (c) Her Highness the Senior Dowager Maharani of Gwalior and party. Her Highness stayed at Indore for 3 days and was accommodated at the Manik Bagh Palace
- (d) Two sons of His Excellency the Viceroy and party, who visited Bhanpura in January 1929 for a tiger shoot

- (e) His Highness the Rana Saheb of Barwani, who visited Shakhodhar on pilgrimage
- (f) His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh

148 The following deputations were received by the Prime Minister on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja with the usual ceremonies — Deputations from and to other States & Estates in connection with weddings etc

- (a) From Jodhpur with *Kharita* and *Aher* in honour of the wedding of His Highness the Maharaja
- (b) From Charkhari in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari
- (c) From Baroda with an invitation *Kharita* in connection with the wedding of the heir apparent of Baroda State
- (d) From Akkalkot in connection with the wedding of the sister of the Raja Saheb of Akkalkot
- (e) From Kolhanur bringing sugar in honour of the birth of a female child to the Yuvraj of Dewas (Senior)

149 A deputation from Sandur came in December 1929 to invite His Highness the Maharaja to the marriage of the Raja Saheb

150 Deputations to the following States and Estates were sent out from here with *Aher* and *Kharita* etc in accordance with the usual custom —

- (1) Dewas (Senior) on the occasion of the Yuvraj's marriage
- (2) Baroda on the occasion of the wedding of the heir apparent of Baroda
- (3) Akkalkot in honour of the wedding of the sister of the Raja Saheb of Akkalkot
- (4) Sandur in honour of the marriage of the Raja Saheb

151 A very useful book giving a detailed description for every religious ceremony to be observed in the Palace and mentioning the duties of various officers, as also the procedure to be followed in that connection has been compiled and printed. This book in itself would serve as a complete record for future guidance. Book on Ceremonials

152 The department has, in addition, collected from old records the precedents as regards *Ahers* and *Bahumans* to be sent to sister States on the occasion of marriages etc, and it is hoped this compilation also would prove very useful as precedents would be readily available

153 There were no rules in the past relating to the grant of *Bidagi* to the Pandits who came from outside twice a year. A Committee of Shastris and Pandits was therefore appointed for the examination of these Pandits who are now given *Bidagi* and certificates on the recommendation of the Committee in the *Ashritis Durbars*. Examination of Pandits

154 Twelve new horses were purchased from Calcutta at a cost of about Rs 10,000 to replace the old ones in the stables. Most of these horses will be used for the State coach, which is used for processions. Purchase of new horses

155 All useless and unserviceable old articles from the different palaces and *Karlkhanas* were collected and sold by public auction and fetched nearly Rs 16,700. The registers of all the property in several Palaces and Government houses have been compiled and proper account maintained by the department. Palace furniture

- Repairs to Howdahs 156 The coating of gold *howdahs*, used for processions by His State Coach and Highness, having worn out, a sum of Rs 6,907-6-0 was sanctioned by the Government for its refinish. Similarly two silver *howdahs*, which Carriages needed repairs, were also put into order. Necessary repairs to the State coaches and *tamat* carriages were also made.
- Lal Bagh Palace 157 Extensions to the Lal Bagh Palace have been completed. The Palace, being constructed on modern lines, attracts many visitors from distant places.
- Yeshwant Niwas 158 The front portion of the Yeshwant Niwas Palace and half the Palace and Guest portion of Kali Kothi No 1 (Guest House) being cracked, extensive repairs, involving large expenditure, were carried out to these buildings.
- Stables and elephant sheds 159 New stables costing over 4½ lakhs were constructed on modern and upto date style outside the City, the old ones having been vacated for the construction of the Central Cloth Market. Elephant sheds were also constructed with a view to save the elephants from exposure to the sun and rains.
- Work shed at Camp 160 The quarters of the Assistant Household Officer I/C Camp Stores and addition to quarters were extended to provide sufficient accommodation and a workshop was added to the Camp Stores.
- Miscellaneous repairs 161 Repairs involving an expenditure of about Rs 32,000 were ordered to be carried out to (i) *Khasbardar* and *Kadabin* lines, and (ii) *Gadikhana* and *Goshala* lines.
- Obituary 162 News of the death of Sardar Kondaji Rao Matkar, husband of Princess Lala Bai Saheba, was received with sorrow on the 16th January 1928 and the day was observed as a general holiday as a mark of respect for the deceased.
- Budgetted Expenditure 163 The sanctioned budget of the department for the years 1925-26 and 1929-30 amounted to Rs 29,55,000 and Rs 24,56,700 respectively.

(c) Gardens

- 164 Mr F E Watson FRHS was Superintendent of the State Gardens to the end of the third week of April 1930 when he suddenly expired. He held charge of 37 gardens, of which 8 are palace gardens and remaining floral and vegetable gardens.
- 165 Considerable improvements were made in the gardens at Lal Bagh, Manik Bagh, Biscoe Park and Baxi Bagh, special improvements on large scale having been undertaken in the Biscoe Park in 1929 in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition held there. New trees were planted at the fruit station. A good nursery was maintained by the department and both flower and fruit plants were sold to the public. English and country vegetables produced at the gardens were also supplied on payment.
- Office building 166 There being no building for the office of the Gardens Superintendent, the office had to be located in Balda till very recently when an office building in Lal Bagh was constructed out of a provision of Rs 13,000 sanctioned for the purpose in the 1929-30 budget.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Revenue Minister

Mr K C Reshimwale B A

(a) Land Revenue

167 Mr Krishna Rao Govind Reshimwale continued to work as Revenue Minister upto the 21st February, 1928 when he proceeded on 6 months' leave preparatory to retirement, and Mr Kesheo Rao Govind Reshimwale B A, *Subha* Rampura Bhanpura District, was appointed as officiating Revenue Minister, being confirmed eventually in June 1928

Personnel and important changes in the cadre.

168 The Revenue Minister held charge of the following —

- (1) Revenue (Khalsa)
- (2) Inam & Jagir
- (3) Land Records
- (4) Forests
- (5) Registration
- (6) Abadi
- (7) Cattle-pounds
- (8) Boundary Settlement
- (9) Rural Development Department (including Agriculture and Co-operation), and
- (10) Veterinary Department

169 The Settlement Department remained under the direct control of the Prime Minister

170 The Revenue Board which ceased to work long ago was formally abolished in the year 1926

Revenue Board

171 The Special Boundary Office was opened in the year 1926 with a view to arranging for the speedy disposal of the boundary disputes, and two Boundary Officers were appointed to deal jointly with the cases relating to the boundary disputes

Creation of new Offices.

172 A Department of Rural Development was brought into existence in October 1927 by amalgamating the departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Credit Societies under an Officer designated the Rural Development Commissioner, the department being placed under the control of the Revenue Minister

173 With effect from the financial year 1928-29, the posts of Director, Land Records, Inam Commissioner and Superintendent, Jagir Estates, were graded with the posts of the *Subhas*, while those of the Assistant Director and City Sub-Registrar were graded with the posts of the *Amins* and *Naib Amins* respectively. The gradation and pay of the *Subhas* and *Amins* were also revised, the new grades including 6 and 32 posts respectively

Gradation of *Subhas* and *Amins* and abolition of Deputy Revenue Minister's post.

174 The post of Deputy Revenue Minister was abolished in the year 1928-29

175 The post of an Assistant Revenue Secretary was created in the year 1927-28 to ensure speedy disposal of work. Later on, the Government further sanctioned the creation of the post of Revenue Assistant in order to relieve the Revenue Minister of routine work and to enable him to devote more time to administrative improvements

Creation of the post of Assistant Revenue Secretary and Revenue Assistant

Clerical Establishment.

176 A scheme regarding the gradation of the clerical staff was given effect to in the year 1926. The strength of the staff was increased in almost every *Mahal* according to the pressure of work. With a view to ensure quick disposal of work in the head office, the staff of the Revenue Minister's office was also increased.

Mental establishment.

177 The salaries of the mentals including village *Chowkidars* were increased.

Arrear work.

178 A Committee consisting of two members with necessary staff was appointed in March 1927 to assist the Revenue Minister in disposing of the arrear work that had accumulated. This Committee ceased to function in the year 1928, when one of its two members was retained as a Special Officer to attend to the same work and to inquire into the condition of irrigation sources etc. His services terminated on 1st October 1929 the arrear work having been considerably reduced.

Revenue demand.

179 The Revenue demand amounted to Rs 58,25,842-9-11 in the year 1925. There was a decrease of Rs 15,179 6-2 in 1926 due to a smaller demand of *Sweat Bab* which is generally fluctuating. In 1927, the demand figure recovered by a few thousands, but there was a fall in realizations owing to bad season, shortage of rains and the fall in the price of cotton etc. In 1928, the demand increased by Rs 3,35,199, due chiefly to the new Settlement having been brought into effect. But this year again the realizations were not full on account of (1) great damage caused to wheat crop by rust and (2) partial failure of crops owing to unfavourable weather. In 1929, the demand, having further increased by Rs 2,97,162, chiefly on account of the revised rates, amounted to Rs 59,50,850 of which Rs 52,60,614 were realised.

Revenue arrears.

180 The arrears of revenue increased from year to year. On the 30th September 1925 they amounted to Rs 13,97,108-15 6. As it was necessary to wipe them out, the Deputy Revenue Minister was placed in charge of the work and assistants were given to the accountants of such *Mahals* as yielded a revenue of over two lakhs per year. In spite of this special arrangement, the recoveries were not satisfactory, chiefly on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the arrears outstanding at the end of February 1930 amounted to Rs 22,51,274 2 6.

181 In the year 1926, Rs 1,18,864 14 0 were due from the *Istamuradars* and *Ijardari Tankedars*, owing to their indebtedness and other causes. The Government, therefore, sanctioned the appointment of a Special Officer to study the question and suggest measures for recovery etc., and on his report it was eventually decided, as a preliminary measure, to undertake the survey and settlement of all *Istamurad* villages at a cost to be shared equally by the Government and the *Istamuradars*. The work of Settlement is at present in progress and further necessary steps will be taken on its completion.

Encouragement to cultivators.

182 The following measures were adopted by the Government to encourage the cultivators and to strengthen their position —

- (a) The land coming under new irrigation during the term of the present settlement was exempted from the levy of water rate.
- (b) The fallow in holdings was assessed at reduced rates during the Settlement.
- (c) The rights of cultivators over the trees standing on their holdings were extended and clear rules on the subject were sanctioned.

183 In addition to the above the following administrative measures were adopted by the Government to improve the condition of the peasantry —

Important administrative measures.

- (1) The condition of irrigation sources was examined by a Special Officer and a lump sum of Rs 25 000 was sanctioned under Special for irrigation work
- (2) A scheme for digging wells in villages with a view to ensure supply of good and sufficient drinking water was sanctioned
- (3) In order to satisfy the need of the cultivators of the Nimar and Nemawar Districts several thousand acres of disafforested area were sold by auction or leased out on payment of *Nazrana*
- (4) Simple rules for improving the sanitation of villages were sanctioned. The agency to be primarily used for their operation is *Gaonthi Panchayat*
- (5) Execution of civil court decrees was suspended for certain periods wherever circumstances made it necessary

184 The concessions sanctioned for the immigrants in the Ram pura Bhanpura District were revised and extended with a view to attracting more outside cultivators and to compensate them adequately for their initial labour

185 A grass bar near Indore City was thrown open for the grazing of cattle of the City

186 The Land Revenue Bill has been discussed by the Legislative Committee and is under the consideration of the Government

Land Revenue Bill

187 The scanty rainfall of 1925 followed by late excessive and continuous rainfall of the next year had a bad effect on the condition of crops and the resources of tenants in the year 1926. The Government therefore issued confidential instructions to the *Mahal* Officers not to resort to stringent measures in the recovery of *tanzi* and stopped the execution of the civil court decrees. *Taccavi* advances were also granted to secure a supply of water. In 1927 the condition of the tenantry was on the whole satisfactory but owing to rise in the prices of food stuffs in the Mahidpur and Rampura Bhanpura Districts the Government sanctioned the opening of small relief works in some *Parganas* and stopped the execution of civil court decrees. In the year 1928 the condition of the agriculturists of the whole State except *Pargana Alam pur* was satisfactory. At Alam pur special relief had to be given and two Officers were specially deputed to examine the position. Fortunately the *Pargana* got some winter showers at this time still relief was granted liberally to the tenants in the form of seed *Taccavi*, *Khad Taccavi* etc. The recovery of first *dist* in respect of 13 villages of the *Pargana* was also suspended besides some charity given to the poor. In 1929 though the rainfall was sub normal throughout the State it was found on the Revenue Minister's touring in several *Parganas* that nothing in the way of relief measures was necessary except in the *Pargana* of Alam pur for which the Government again sanctioned special amounts Rs 5 000 for the construction of *bunds* as relief works and Rs 10 000 for the grant of *Taccavi* for food fodder *bunds* and *mnans* etc. Suspension of revenue for such areas of the *Pargana* as could not be sown for want of rains was permitted for one year and the execution of civil court decrees was stopped from the 15th January 1929 to 15th November 1930. The suspension of the execution of civil court decrees was extended to *Pargana Nisarpur* also for a similar period

Condition of the agriculture and the measures

Swade u Exchange. 188 *Kasba* *Sundersi* had all along been under the triple jurisdiction of Gwalior, Dhar and Indore. Negotiations for the exchange of the State's share therein with five villages of the Gwalior State contiguous to Indore territory were completed during the year 1928 and actual exchange formalities were gone through in 1929.

189 Consequent on this exchange the *Sundersi Mahal* was brought under reduction and its remaining villages were merged into the *Tarana Mahal*. The villages received in exchange have been included in the *Mahals* shown below —

Name of Village		Name of Mahal
1 Tezpuria	}	Manasa.
2. Hamurpuria		
3 Sironjia		Depulpur
4 Awari		Garoth
5 Bhojkhedi		Tarana

Buildings 190 A new building for *Mahal* Office at Zirapur was constructed and the office was shifted there. The building for the *Subha* and *Amins* offices at Indore has been completed and the offices have also been shifted to it. So also the *Mahal* office building and the *Amins* quarters at Segaon, the *Mahal* office building at Maheshwar and the *Naib Amins'* offices at Tonki and Warla have been constructed.

Revenue Conference 191 A Revenue Conference consisting of some selected *Amins*, the *Subhas* of the districts, the Secretaries of the Revenue Department, the Revenue Assistant, the Director Land Records and the Rural Development Commissioner and with the Revenue Minister as its President, was held in December 1929 for four days and several subjects of public interest and of administrative importance to the Department were discussed. Another similar Conference was held in May 1930 which His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by his administrative tutor was pleased to grace with his presence.

(b) Land Records

Personnel 192 Mr S N Golwalkar remained in charge of the Department till October 1927 when he was transferred as *Amin* to *Tarana* and Mr N K. Zanane was appointed in his place as officiating Director of Land Records. In April 1929 Mr K. B. Tiloo was appointed as the Director Land Records and the remaining work of the Settlement Department including *Inam* Inquiry, was entrusted to him in addition to his own duties.

Functions & Usages

193 The functions of the Land Records Department are —

- (1) to collect statistics in all matters connected with the land,
- (2) to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation about interests in land in Revenue and Civil Courts,
- (3) to produce a record of rights for the protection of all who hold interest in land,
- (4) to simplify and cheapen the periodical settlement operations; and
- (5) to keep the village maps upto date.

194 During a major portion of the period under review, the department was in existence only nominally, the whole *Patwari* and Field

staff, as also most of the clerical staff, having been transferred to the Settlement Department and the cases of Boundary Disputes having been transferred to the Special Boundary Officers. A complete record of rights has, however, been prepared by the Settlement Department. This record will in future years form the basis of the land revenue administration.

195 With a view to show their appreciation of the work done by the *Patwaris* in connection with the present Settlement, the Government revised the existing grades of the *Patwaris* and raised the minimum in the case of their salaries from Rs 12 to Rs 15. This revision involved an increase of Rs 29,553 per annum, but it has made the *Patwari* staff content and consequently more willing to work efficiently. Patwari staff

196 A higher grade has also been created, 100 posts having been placed therein. It has also been ordered that vacancies in the higher appointments, such as *Munsarims*, *Jamabandi* clerks and *Wasul-Baki-Navis* should be filled up from amongst the *Patwaris*.

197 To secure uniformity in the measurement of rainfall Symon's rain gauges were purchased from Calcutta at a cost of Rs 1,000 and supplied to all the recording stations in accordance with the system of the Government of India. Rs 1,000 gauges.

198 The work of compiling an index to the old decisions relating to the external boundary of the whole State was undertaken. The index when compiled is expected to be of great use in dealing with matters relating to the external boundary of the State. Compilation of records of external boundaries.

199 Disafforested areas measuring 33 681 78 acres were surveyed and divided into acre blocks to enable the Revenue Department to take steps for their disposal by auction or otherwise. Survey of disafforested areas.

200 Demarcation of the limits of Khedighat-Khandwa road was made in the cold season of 1928 in conjunction with the Executive Engineer Hoshangabad Division. Demarcation of roads.

201 The question of demarcating the limits and area of the land given to the Railway Companies from time to time had been under the consideration of His Highness's Government for some time past, and the attempts and progress made in this behalf during the period under review are summarized below — Railway Demarcation.

The re-demarcation of Railway lands in Mhow Division of the B B & C I Railway was taken in hand in May 1928. Preliminary work regarding the method of work took rather a long time and actual work was started in June 1929 by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose. Railway demarcation of the Ratlam Division was also taken up and that of the Mahidpur Road (Gogapur Section) was finished.

The existing boundary of the B B & C I Railway Metre gauge extending over 56 miles from Nimarkheri to Fatehabad and from Pipila to Tharod was plotted and the re-survey of the Indore State land in possession of the Railway Company in Petlawad Pargana was commenced.

202 District and State maps have been prepared and are ready for printing. A State map on the scale of 4 miles to an inch and the District maps on the scale of 2 miles to an inch have also been prepared. Preparation of the District and the State Maps.

Istamurur villages

203 Survey and Settlement of the *Istamurur* villages in Rampura-Bhanpura District is being carried out by a Special staff under the supervision of this department

(c) Settlement

Personnel

204 Rai Bahadur Ramsarup a retired Officer of the United Provinces Civil Service remained in charge of the Department upto May 1928 when on account of illness he proceeded on leave Mr K B Tilloo Senior Inspecting Officer officiated for him and, on Rai Bahadur Ramsarup's tendering resignation of the post was appointed as officiating Settlement Officer and later as in charge Settlement Officer in which capacity he is still working in addition to his own duties as Director Land Records

205 The Department remained under the direct control of the Prime Minister throughout

Settlement operations

206 It had been decided before the commencement of the Minority Administration that at the approaching settlement & re-survey of the whole State was not necessary but that the existing survey maps should be revised and brought upto date to make them serve as the basis of the new settlement. The responsibility of giving effect to this decision and that of carrying out the revision survey and revising the assessment on land had however to be shouldered by the Minority Administration

Assessment &c.

207 The present settlement of the State was thus a revision settlement. It involved the bringing of the records of rights and maps up to date and a revision of the existing rates of assessment in view of the development of villages since the last regular settlement 20 years ago. After the records had been prepared the villages were inspected in detail. Villages in the same state of development were placed in the same class and average rates for each soil class were found out. On these averages were based the circle or standard rates for each class of villages. The standard rates were applied to each village in the class and the demand calculated was compared with the existing demand. After noting the pressure of existing rates and making allowances for castes of tenants and other economic factors rates which were considered suitable for the village were fixed and applied. These rates thus generally varied and ranged between 25% each way of the circle or standard rates for each class or group of villages. The rates were then applied to each survey number and assessments by holdings were found out. These when totalled represented the assessment of each village.

Principles adopted

208 An exhaustive report, giving the full history of the settlement operations has been published for the whole State. A rent rate report for each *Tahsil* and an assessment report for each district have also been published. It is therefore unnecessary to dilate here upon the principles adopted in the present settlement and it will suffice just to state that the system of detailed soil classification and the assessment by groups and villages which was adopted by the late Mr Hoare in the first regular settlement was generally followed. There were however some important modifications which may be summed up as under —

- (a) Formerly no rent rate reports were submitted to the Government but informal approval to circle rates was obtained and there was only one report for each assessment charge after the assessment had been made and announced. In this revision settlement a rent rate report for each *Pargana* was prepared and sanction of the Government was obtained, distributing the assessment over holdings

- (b) Soil classification of the last settlement was allowed to continue unless it was found that the soil had undergone changes on account of deterioration, by erosion or other causes, or had improved by manuring, better cultivation, irrigation or such similar causes
- (c) All lands which had been roughly classified at the last settlement as *Uttam*, *Madhyam* and *Kamshtha* were classed in detail
- (d) All fallow in holdings which had not been fully classed before was classed in detail
- (e) / The distinction between *Suwa* and *Asli* was abolished and the concession rates adopted for *Suwa* were abolished
- (f) Fallow in holdings, though liable to be assessed to full rates, was treated leniently, i.e., assessed at rates lower than those adopted for cultivated area, though they were higher than the *Suwa* rates of the last settlement
- (g) A normal irrigable area was fixed in each case of irrigation and was assessed at irrigated rates all subsequent increase in irrigation being declared liable to pay only the assessment levied at settlement
- (h) In the case of tank irrigation it has been ordered that if the new irrigation is from a tank which has been constructed or repaired at the cost of the State, the land coming under irrigation therefrom shall pay Rs 3 per acre over and above the amount fixed at this settlement. In the same way if during the currency of the settlement a tank becomes unserviceable and ceases to irrigate, the rent of the land commanded by that tank should be reduced to that of the *Gorma* standard
- (i) Industrial areas, such as those occupied by ginning factories, were assessed at a special rate of Rs 5 per acre, any irrigated area within such area being assessed at irrigated rates
- (j) New irrigation having been declared to be free from any enhancement of the rent rate during the period of settlement, the rules granting concessions for construction of wells were repealed
- (k) *Khoti* areas held by *Patels* at half assessment, which were to pay full assessment at this settlement, were continued at half assessment for the term of this settlement also

209 The expiring revenue of the State amounted to Rs 51,97,425, ^{Enhancement,} while that fixed now amounts to Rs 57,89,770 giving a total enhancement of Rs 5,92,345 or 11.40%. Of this increase, the rates are responsible for 4.3% only, the balance being due chiefly to the regular classification of *Nawin Abadi* and *Suwa* lands. It would have been easily possible by levying the market rates usually charged on the cultivated area, to add a far larger increase to the revenue but the aim of the Government was not merely to enhance the revenue, but also to create in the tenant a greater sense of security of his possession amounting to a vested interest and making him, through his contentment, prosperity and reserved ability to fight against famines etc., contribute to the well being of the State not only now but also in the years to come

Total number of
villages settled

210 All the *Khalsa* villages of the State, numbering 3561, exclusive of 2 *duamli* villages (Singhana and Bajri) of *Pargana* Nisarpur, were regularly settled. In addition to these, 7 *Jagir* villages, namely, Khandlai Silkuwa Bari Chitramod Sukhniwas Kampel and Dakachya, *Istamurar* village Kurawan 4 *Inam Japti* villages, 145 Forest villages and 2 villages (with 2 hamlets) of Bhumia Rajgarh, were also settled and records relating to them were prepared.

211 A revision settlement of the Manpur *Pargana* (British) was carried out under the supervision of this department.

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212 The amount of the *lists* fixed at the last settlement were revised in accordance with the present agricultural conditions their dates remaining the same.

Bilateral lands.

213 All *Bila Ijajat* lands (i.e. lands occupied by tenants without permission) were treated as parts of regularly acquired holdings with all corresponding rights subject to the payment of the assessment levied thereon.

Newly Abad lands

214 A set of rules for leasing out lands for *Nauin Wadi* (new cultivation) were framed and received the approval of the Government. According to these rules all *Nauin Abadi* lands if not regularly soil classed before will be duly soil classed as *Kali I*, *Kali II*, *Kalardi*, *Halti*, etc. and leased out for cultivation by holding an open auction. These rules provide certain restrictions on the acquiring of lands with a view to profiteering only.

Disposal of cases

215 89,092 Revenue cases of a very miscellaneous nature received from the *Mahals* and *Subhayat* offices and instituted in the Settlement Department were disposed of by the Officers of this department with a view to bringing the record of rights upto date by giving effect to all possible changes in the settlement records before preparing fair copies thereof.

Objection to
Assessment

216 The assessment being decided upon after full consideration of the various aspects of the question was objected to only in a very few cases numbering 966 though the total number of the holdings in the State was over two lakhs. Ample facilities were given to all concerned at every stage to put in objections and the objections that were received were fully and sympathetically attended to.

Record books

217 The village maps and records of the whole State were fairied out and were bound by villages in *Misals* called *Misal Bandobast*. For every village one copy of the *Misal* was supplied to the *Mahal* while the other was given to the village *Patuani*, the original record remaining in the office of the Director Land Records.

Total expenditure

218 The total cost incurred for the settlement of the *Khalsa* villages including the Forest villages amounted to Rs. 12,31,353.

(d) Boundary Settlement

Organization and
Personnel

219 The Special Boundary Office was created in 1926 with a view to arranging for the speedy disposal of boundary cases pending in the Land Records Office and Mr. N. G. Khasgiwale B.A., LL.B. and Mr. Sunder Singh were appointed as Boundary Officers. They continued to work upto April 1928, when the latter died and was replaced by Mr. Syed Hussain.

220 The staff of the boundary section of the Land Records Office was transferred to this office at the time of its creation, and subsequently the Assistant Directors were also placed under the control of the Boundary Officers. In the end of the year 1929, the Government further sanctioned the appointment of a special *Amin* to deal with the cases of boundary disputes and construction of pillars etc., in *Pargana Nisarapur*.

221. In all, 482 cases were transferred to the Boundary Officers from the Land Records Office and 91 were newly instituted by them. Of these, the cases about the verification of the boundary of the *Jagir* villages were kept pending till the close of the settlement operations, while those relating to disputes between the *Ahalsa* villages were transferred to the Settlement Department, the remaining being taken in hand by the Boundary Officers Cases received.

222 Difficulty is generally experienced in formulating principles that would be acceptable to the two Governments concerned in respect of boundary disputes arising out of faulty line *Milan*. A large number of such cases were pending with the Gwalior State and it was after prolonged correspondence that the Gwalior *Durbar* could be persuaded to accept the principle "that in such cases old decisions be given preference to the entries made at the line *Milan* by Mr Pyster". Under this agreement, 15 disputes with the Gwalior State have been decided and nearly 37 more are likely to be settled Difficulties in work.

223 The Boundary Officers inspected 69 external boundary disputes with the representatives of other Governments, of which 29 have been settled and the rest are pending. Of the internal boundary disputes, the Boundary Officers have been able to examine 45 cases and reports for final orders have been submitted by them in 16 cases. In 1928, the Boundary Officers met the Chief Revenue Officer Dhar with a view to arriving at a settlement of certain old boundary disputes, but with no useful results Work done

224 The verification of the Vindhya Boundary of the Bhopal State has been started and about 30 miles of the boundary line have been jointly surveyed and demarcated Vindhya Boundary

(e) *Inams and Jagirs*

225 The Inam Commissioner's office continued under the direct control of the Revenue Minister. The powers and responsibilities of the Inam Commissioner were considerably increased by the introduction of the *Jagirdars' Manual* and in consideration of that the post was graded with that of the *Subha*.

226 A *Jagirdars' Manual* laying down clearly the rules and principles for the *Jagirs* in the Holkar State was compiled and brought into force from the 1st of February 1928. Attempts were made to embody in it all the existing rules and circulars bearing on the points relating to the *Jagirdars*, and definite instructions regarding the policy of the Government in regard to *Jagirs* were framed. Under the provisions of this Manual the Inam Commissioner is responsible for all matters relating to *Jagirdars* and *Istamurardars* Jagirdars Manual

227 In 1926, an inquiry into all *Inam* tenures was started under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, and the officers of the Settlement Department were authorised to sanction mutations of petty *Inamdars*. Some mutation cases pending in the Inam Office, as also some clerks of Inam Inquiry

the Inam Commissioners office were therefore transferred to the Settlement Department for the purpose. The inquiry has almost been finished and the cases disposed of by the Inam Inquiry Officers are being scrutinised.

228 The survey operations of the *Istamurur* villages are in progress. After the settlement of these villages the Government will be in a position to determine whether any modification in the conditions of the *Sanads* held by the *Istamururdars* would be justified.

229 The work of demarcation classification and assessment of *Saishumuklu* lands in *Jagir* and *Istamurur* villages has been taken up by a special staff sanctioned by the Government for the purpose.

230 The Government sanctioned resumption, restoration and attachment in respect of *Inam* lands measuring 409.69, 231.89 and 73.45 acres respectively. Besides these 2 *Istamurur* and 3½ *Jagir* villages were taken under attachment, one *Jagir* and 1/4 *Istamurur* villages were resumed and 3 *Jagir* and *Istamurur* villages were restored.

231 The old records are being arranged by a special clerical staff sanctioned by the Government. Compilation of a volume containing copies of all the *Sanads* of the *Jagirdars* and *Istamururdars* has also been started.

(f) Court of Wards

232 The Department remained under the control of the Home Minister. In the beginning of the Minority Administration Mr Eknath Babaji was the Superintendent of Court of Wards. On his transfer as *Suba* in 1928 Maharaj Sardar Yadav Rao Bhayya Holkar was appointed as the Superintendent.

233 The Indore Court of Wards Act was passed in 1918 according to which the Department takes under its management the estates of land holders who on account of their minority or physical or mental defect or infirmity are not qualified to manage their estates properly and of those who apply for such help on account of the estates being heavily indebted.

234 The policy of the Department has been to safeguard the interests of the estate for the benefit of the holder to effect all possible economies with a view to laying by funds for the ward to secure the maximum income with the minimum expenditure to make arrangements for the wards education and welfare and to provide maintenance for others dependent on the income of the estate. In matters social and religious the policy adopted has been that of maintaining the *status quo*.

235 In the beginning of 1926 the number of estates under the Court of Wards was 22 while at the end of the year 1929 it was 23. Of these 23 estates 5 belong to minors, 8 are without heirs, 5 are indebted, 3 belong to owners incapable of managing their estates and 2 are subject to family fueds. Again of these 23, 9 are solvent and 14 are indebted to the Government and private individuals. Steps for settling the debts due by these estates have been taken.

236 In 1926 a Lower Primary School with a post office was opened in the *Istamurur* village of Langhathi.

237 Arrangements for the proper education of the wards were made and their material and moral welfare was fully looked after. Medical facilities were also provided where desired or found necessary.

238 Steps for mutation in certain estates were taken and in most of the estates the work of Inam Inquiry was commenced Mutation Inam Inquiry etc.

(g) Veterinary Department

239 The Department adopts both curative and preventive methods and has been able to achieve considerable success in the treatment of cattle. At the beginning of the Minority Administration there were five Veterinary Dispensaries one in each district. In Nimar and Pampura Bhanpura Districts the Veterinary Assistant was unable to attend to the work of all *Parganas*. Two more dispensaries were therefore opened one at Barwah in Nimar and the other at Zirapur in Pampura Bhanpura District. Further, a sum of Rs 18 000 was sanctioned for the construction of a Veterinary Dispensary building at Indore.

240 People in districts continued taking good advantage of the facilities afforded by the Government in respect of horse-breeding Horse breeding. Two new stallions were purchased to replace the old ones at Garoth and Khir gone.

241 The pay of the staff was revised \$ ad

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION

(a) Legislation

(1) Legislative Committee

Continued.

242 The Indore Legislative Committee was constituted in May 1925 with the object of revising some of the antiquated Indore Acts and to make them adequate for the needs of the present administration and to propose and draft new bills on the lines of the laws existing in British India. The Committee consists of an official President and 8 members including the Legal Memembrancer who is an ex-officio and the only Government member. The seven non-official members are elected every third year and represent such varied interests as the Bar Association including the District Bar, the *Gyara Panchas*, the *Jagirdars* and the Industrial Organizations. The Law Assistant works as Secretary to the Committee which holds two sessions every year.

Presided.

243 Pt. Bahadur J. L. Jain, M.A., Barrister at Law, held the office of the President Legislative Committee till his death in July 1927. He was succeeded by Mr. M. A. Rashid, B.A. (Oxon), Barrister at Law, who was sent on deputation on the staff of His Highness the P. M. Sahib, being relieved by Mr. Azizur Rahman Khan, M.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law, who was appointed as the Officiating President of the Committee which he continues to be.

244 The first election of the Committee was held in August 1925 and the following non-official members were elected from the various constituencies —

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr R. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B. | Member for the Constituency of Bar Association including the District Bar |
| 2 | Mr G. G. Ceed | do |
| 3 | Pajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur, Sir Seth Hukumchand, Kt. | Member for the Constituency of <i>Gyara Panchas</i> |
| 4 | Pana Sardar Singh Mangal Singh | do of the <i>Jagirdars</i> |
| 5 | Mr K. D. Purank | do of Industrial Organizations |
| 6 | Mr V. S. Sarwate, B.A., LL.B. | do of the Municipalities |
| 7 | Mr Shivgir Amritgir, Coswami | do of Village <i>Panchayats</i> |

245 The second election was held on 30th September 1928 when the following new members were returned for Constituencies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 respectively, no member having been returned from the constituency of the *Jagirdars* —

- 1 Mr R. N. Kalele, High Court Pleader
- 2 N. D. Kalvit
- 3 Seth Mangulal Kishanlal

- 4 Seth Hiralal Kalyanmal
- 5 Mr V S Sarwate B A LLB
- 6 Shagrir Amritgir Goswami

246 The present system of work in the office of the Indore Legislative Committee is that the official bills are drafted by the Secretary and the President in consultation with the Government Member discussed in the Committee and after being passed by it are submitted to the Government for sanction. The bills in their various stages are published in the Holkar Sarkar Gazette for the information of the public both in English and where possible in Hindi. The Bills that are referred to a Select Committee are discussed by it and are placed with the report of the Select Committee before the Legislative Committee.

Sy em of work.

247 The drafts of the non official bills are introduced in the Committee after notice. The office takes down reports of the proceedings from day to day extracts from which are submitted to the Government along with each bill the proceedings being published in the Holkar Sarkar Gazette for general information.

248 The Government appointed in 1928 a Committee of the following members to report on the working of the Committee and to make suggestions regarding the desirability or otherwise of its enlargement and revision of its powers and functions —

Comm ee for sug
ge gress on a
con ti u on and func
on &c.

- 1 Dewan I Khas Bahadur Sardar M V Kibe MA MRAS
FRSA Rao Bahadur Deputy Prime Minister and Home
Minister
- 2 Mr Motilal Bajwargi MA LLB Finance Minister
- 3 Sardar S B Changan Bar at Law
- 4 Rajya Bhusan Puri Bahadur Sir Seth Hukumchand Kt
- 5 Mr V S Sarwate B A LLB

249 The Committee gave its best attention to the examination of the various suggestions received in the Legislative Office on this point and also consulted the Legislative publications regarding the constitution of Legislative Committees of various Indian States such as Mysore Travancore Baroda and Gwalior and its report is now under the consideration of the Government.

250 A list of the Acts approved of and assented to by His Highness's Government during the Minority after they had been discussed and passed by the Legislative Committee is given below —

Bills and Act

- 1 The Registration of Societies Act
- 2 The Public Amusement and Entertainment Act
- 3 The Prevention of Gambling Amendment Act
- 4 Majority Act
- 5 The Civil Procedure Amendment Act
- 6 The Negotiable Instrument Act
- 7 An Act to amend the Rules of Practice and Procedure for the guidance of Civil Courts
- 8 The Indore Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories Act No 1 of 1927

- (b) Supervising the printing of Law books and the translation of all Bills, Laws, Rules, etc.
- (c) Trying Criminal cases under the Indore Motor Vehicles Act and the Indore Electricity Act as a special magistrate.
- (d) Going out occasionally on tour to inspect the extradition and other work connected with the Legal Department.

Rules and Circulars

257 In addition to the passing of new laws, the Government in the Legal Department passed several Rules and Circulars having the force of law on various subjects, important among them being the rules relating to,—

- (1) Construction of public places of worship
- (2) Remedying the evils of the Indore Sarafa Market where the frauds of trade had become notorious and almost scandalous
- (3) The Court of *Gyara Panchas*
- (4) Publication of news-papers and periodicals
- (5) Protection and disposal of homeless and wandering children
- (6) Settling down etc. of *Vilayatis* inside the State
- (7) Regulation of the supply of labour, provisions and conveyances for State work and public purposes
- (8) Duties of Law Officers
- (9) Trial of Military offenders by Civil Courts
- (10) Mortgages of occupancy rights
- (11) Enrolment of legal practitioners
- (12) Investigation of offences where the place of occurrence is in dispute

Judicial Committee.

258 The Judicial Committee Branch of the Legal Department remained fully engaged during the period. The procedure regarding the disposal of applications—both civil and criminal—against orders and decrees passed by the High Court was defined and regulated and in important cases hearing was granted to the parties before the Cabinet. In some civil appeals, eminent lawyers of British India like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr Bhula Bhai Desai and Sir D F Mulla appeared before the Cabinet. Even in the case of applications disposed of by the Prime Minister, the applicants were given a hearing in important cases and there was an all round improvement in the method and manner of disposal of petitions submitted to Government against the orders of the High Court.

Translation Branch.

259 The new Acts and Manuals etc are printed under the supervision of the Translation Branch, which also re-prints the old Acts found to be out of stock. In addition to this work, the Acts and Manuals, Notifications and Circulars are also translated into Hindi. This branch has proved very useful and has done a good deal of valuable work.

Suits against Government

260 With the introduction of the new Civil Procedure Code and the compilation of the Legal Department Manual, the number of civil suits against the Government increased and the tendency on the part of the people to seek redress against the Government in courts of Law grew steadily. The result was that the Government was made a party in nearly 38 suits during this period, most of the cases arising in the Nimar District.

261 Nearly 151 applications for appeals against acquittal orders were disposed of and the tendency of the people to make such applications was found to be on the increase Appeals against acquittals.

262. The Legal Remembrancer disposed of 664 Motor cases and 16 Electricity cases during the period, the amount of fines recovered being Rs. 4740 12-0 This arrangement of entrusting the work to the Legal Remembrancer as a Special Magistrate proved useful and cases were decided speedily Motor cases.

263 As Advocate General the Legal Remembrancer continued to deal with matters of Public Trust under the Civil Procedure Code and certain interesting cases were dealt with in this branch Advocate General.

(b) Justice and Crime

264 The High Court Bench consisted of three Judges the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges Personnel.

265 Rai Bahadur Jadunandan Prasad held charge of the post of Chief Justice till the end of November 1926 when he retired from service He was succeeded on 4th December 1926 by Rai Bahadur Jagat Narayan B.A., High Court Vakil and a retired District and Sessions Judge United Provinces who continued to be in office till the end of the period under review

266 At the beginning of the year 1926 there were 52 courts in the State Of these 6 Courts viz 1 Conservator of Forests (1st Class Magistrates), 3 Divisional Forest Officers (2nd Class Magistrates) and 1 Amin Munsiff Magistrates (at Kasba Sandersi) were abolished and 2 Courts viz 1 Special Magistrates (Legal Remembrancer) and Bhumys of Rajgarh (Munsiff Magistrates) were newly opened thus bringing the total number of Courts in existence at present to 49 Courts.

267 The High Court is the highest Civil and Criminal Tribunal in the State Its decisions are however subject to appeals to the Cabinet in certain criminal cases and in civil cases in which special permission is granted by the Government It has no original jurisdiction except in civil cases valued over Rs 15 000 Under the High Court there are District and Sessions Courts with jurisdiction in matters civil upto Rs 15 000 and in all criminal cases beyond the power of Magistrates Under the District and Sessions Courts are the Munsiffs Courts and the Village Panchayats Generally speaking the jurisdiction of Munsiffs Courts extends to Rs 5 000 The Munsiffs also try Small Cause cases of values varying from Rs 100 to 200 their decisions being subject to revision by the High Court only In other cases the decisions of Munsiffs Courts are subject to regular appeals which lie to the District Courts The Village Panchayats exercise certain judicial and criminal powers in petty cases of small cause nature and their decisions are not subject to appeal though the District Courts have the power to revise them Judicial System.

268 In regard to the administration of criminal justice there are below the Sessions Court the Magistrates who are of three classes and also include the Bench of Honorary Magistrates in Indore City Each district is in the charge of a District Magistrate who is a Magistrate of the First Class and has under him several Magistrates with varying powers In the mofussil the powers of District Magistrate are exercised by the Subba who is also the Chief Revenue Officer in his district while in Indore City the First City Magistrate is the District Magistrate For administrative convenience the Munsiffs in the mofussil exercise

both civil and magisterial powers and in certain out-of-the-way places the local *Amins* and the *Naib Amins* have been invested with magisterial powers.

Judicial re-organisa-
tion.

269. The work of judicial re-organisation was taken in hand by the Chief Justice Rai Bahadur Jagat Narayan B A. in 1927, with a view to minimise corruption and to ensure speedy justice to litigants and at the same time to secure more efficient judicial officers. This was, with the approval and sanction of the Government, brought about by the grant of special promotions to deserving and conscientious officers, the recruitment of experienced lawyers for suitable posts and the removal by retirement or otherwise of those who were found to be corrupt or inefficient. The old system of promotions was also replaced by time-scale promotions and the grades of the District and Sessions Judges and Munsiffs were revised and improved.

270. In addition to the increase in the pay of the staff, the following important administrative measures were adopted —

- (a) A change was effected in the civil and criminal powers of certain Courts. The following table shows the old and new pecuniary jurisdiction of the courts affected.—

- (d) The First Class Magistrates at Rampura, Bhanpura and Zirapur were invested with powers to try cases under section 99 of Indore Criminal Procedure Code
- (e) Four villages, which had been under the territorial jurisdiction of Bhikangaon Court, were transferred to that of Sanawad Court with a view to afford greater facility to the litigant public residing in those villages
- (f) One of the Sessions Judges at Indore was deputed to go to Kannod from time to time as occasion arose to do the criminal sessions, and all appellate, work of Nemawar District there
- (g) The Munsiff Magistrate at Zirapur has been authorised to visit Machalpur every month and to hold his court there for a week or so for cases from that part of the Pargana
- (h) New rules for the Court of *Gyara Panchas* were sanctioned in September 1927 Under section 9 of these rules, the unanimous decision of the Court of *Gyara Panchas* is final, subject, however, to the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court
- (i) To clear off the congestion of civil work in Pargana Mahidpur, the Munsiff at Sunel has been ordered to go to Mahidpur every month for a fortnight and the *Amin* has been invested with criminal powers for looking after the urgent criminal work during the absence of the Sunel Magistrate
- (j) The Munsiff Magistrate of Mahidpur and Manasa are also deputed to go to *Petlawad* and *Narayanganj* respectively to hold their courts there for trying the cases of these Parganas
- (k) On a petition made by the residents of the Kanjarda circle of the Rampura *Mahal* the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Kanjarda circle was transferred from Rampura to Manasa Court
- (l) In pursuance of the arrangement regarding His Highness's Government exercising full jurisdiction for one year over the villages of Manpur (Lalgah), Nagguradia and Kachal held by the Dewan of Lalgah from the Indore State the Judicial officers at Mahidpur have been authorised to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over the villages for that period

271 With a view to bringing about prompt disposal of important cases and clearing off arrears of work in certain courts the Government made special arrangements as detailed below —

- (i) Mr J L Mital M.A., LL.B., Legal Remembrancer, was appointed in 1926 as Special Magistrate to try certain cases of criminal breach of trust committed by Ramcharanlal Deputy Forest Ranger
- (ii) An additional Munsiff Magistrate, with staff, was sanctioned for Khargone Court from August 1926 to 30th September 1927 The congestion of work having been cleared off before the appointed time, the additional staff was sent to Mahidpur to clear off the arrears of work in that court At present one of the two relieving munsiffs works as Additional Munsiff Magistrate at Khargone Simi

Disposal of arrears of work and special cases.

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- (a) A change was effected in the civil and criminal powers of certain Courts. The following table shows the old and new pecuniary jurisdiction of the courts affected —

Name of Courts	Pecuniary jurisdiction on January 1926		Pecuniary jurisdiction on 9th May 1930	
	Civil suits valued upto	Small Cause Suits valued upto	Civil suits valued upto	Small Cause Suits valued upto
1 Small Cause Court Indore City	Nil	Rs. 200	nil	Rs. 500
2 Munsiff Kasnod	Rs. 1000	100	Rs. 5000	200
3 Munsiff Indore City	1000	Nil	2000	nil
4 Munsiff Mhow Hatod Tarana Maladpur Barwaha and Sanswad	1000	Rs. 50	5000	100
5 Munsiff Rampura Bhikangson Bilaspur Sunel and Zirapir	500	5	5000	100
6 Munsiff Sendhwa Nisarpur and Khategaon	1500	100	5000	100

- (b) The territorial jurisdiction of Mandleshwar Maheshwar and Khargone Courts was readjusted in 1926 with a view to effecting equal distribution of work.

- (c) The Maheshwar Court which formerly tried only such cases as were transferred to it by the Mandleshwar Court was made an independent Munsiff Magistrate's Court in 1926 and its jurisdiction was defined.

- (d) The First Class Magistrates at Rampura, Bhanpura and Zirapur were invested with powers to try cases under section 99 of Indore Criminal Procedure Code
- (e) Four villages, which had been under the territorial jurisdiction of Bhikangaon Court, were transferred to that of Sanawad Court with a view to afford greater facility to the litigant public residing in those villages
- (f) One of the Sessions Judges at Indore was deputed to go to Kannod from time to time as occasion arose to do the criminal sessions, and all appellate, work of Nemawar District there
- (g) The Munsiff Magistrate at Zirapur has been authorised to visit Machalpur every month and to hold his court there for a week or so for cases from that part of the *Pargana*
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larly an additional magistrate was sanctioned for the City Magistrate's Court Indore City from 11th February to 30th September 1927. At present the other relieving Munsiff is working as additional Munsiff-Magistrate Indore City.

(iii) A Special Tribunal consisting of Rao Bahadur Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A., LL.B., Mr. L. B. Jambhekar B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge Indore and Mr. Moazzamali, Barrister at Law, Public Prosecutor, was appointed with powers of the High Court to try the cases arising out of the communal riots at Indore during the month of February 1927. It held its sittings from 15th April 1927 to 3rd December 1927.

(iv) Additional District and Sessions Judges, with staff, for Indore and Nemad Districts were sanctioned from 1st October 1926 and 1st September 1928 respectively and they continued to work as such till the end of the period under review.

Suspension of execution of civil court decrees.

272 Due to scanty rainfall in 1929, as the *Kharif* crop was not satisfactory and the prospects of the *Rabi* crops also being precarious, the Government sanctioned the suspension of the execution of the Civil Court decrees against cultivators from 15th January to 15th November 1930 in the *Parganas* of Alampur and Nisarpur and from 15th January to 30th November 1930 in the *Pargana* of Khatgaon.

Institution and disposal.

273 The following statement shows the figures of institution and disposal in all the courts of the State

Year	Institutions	Disposals
1925	44,783	46,796
1926	49,176	49,883
1927	43,863	46,893
1928	59,431	59,027
1929	62,186	61,447
1930		
(from 1-1-30 to 30-4-30)	23,940	24,002

The Courts thus coped with the increased work by means of increased disposals.

Weeding of records.

274 The Chief Justice found in his inspections in the beginning of 1927 that the weeding out of records was badly in arrears, and on his recommendation special clerks were sanctioned for the work with effect from 1st October 1927. Provision for these clerks has been made upto the end of September 1930 and it is expected that by that time the work will be finished.

Publication of Law Reports.

275 Provision has been made for the staff consisting of one munsiff at Rs. 150/-, one typist and 2 peons for the purpose of compiling and publishing the Indore Law Reports from 1917 to 1927. The Registrar High Court looks after the work of compilation and publication of the current reports, and the reports for the year 1928 have already been published.

Rules Committee.

276 Under section 123 of the Indore Civil Procedure Code a Rules Committee composed of the following members was constituted with the approval of the Government in 1929 —

1. Rao Bahadur Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A., LL.B., First Puisne Judge,
President

- 2 Mr M K Wagle B A, Bar-at Law, Second Puisne Judge
- 3 Mr L B Jumbhekar B A, LL B, District and Sessions Judge and
- 4 Mr G G Geed, High Court Pleader

277 The revision of Judicial Circulars has also been entrusted to this Committee and the Registrar of the High Court has been appointed its Secretary for one year in the first instance

278 The Government sanctioned the construction of the following buildings and works for several courts in the State —

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) Petition Writers Shed at Sanawad | estimated cost
Rs 2066/- |
| (2) Additional Record Room for the District Judge's Court at Garoth | Rs. 4935/- |
| (3) A room for Malkhana on the terrace of Munsiff's Court at Mahidpur | Rs 1,738/- |
| (4) Rooms for Bench Magistrates at Indore | Rs 1,600/- |
| (5) A combined office for Amin and Munsiff at Maheshwar | Rs 21550/- |
| (6) New Munsiff's Court and quarters and jail lock up at Zirapur | Rs 31980/- |
| (7) Quarters for Munsiff at Khargone | Rs 6580/- |
| (8) A witness shed for the litigant public at Sendhwa | Rs 2481/- |

279 With a view to maintaining uniformity in keeping records and the process service registers in all the Courts, new forms were introduced, and new rules relating to the preservation of records were framed

280 Provision has been made for the supply of the back volumes of the All India Law Report Series and other enactments of the State to all the courts In 1926-27 a special sum of Rs 3000/- was provided for the supply of law books in addition to the recurring grant of Rs 500/- meant for the High Court The same year a recurring sum of Rs 500/- was provided in the budget for new furniture and in 1928-29 a special sum of Rs 6000/- was sanctioned for supplying furniture to all the courts in the mofussil

281 The recurring stationery grant for the department was steadily increased every year and in 1928-29 it amounted to Rs 7,000/- as against Rs 5015/- in 1925-26

282 Paid copying establishment (8 copyists and 3 clerks) at an annual cost of Rs 21801/- has been sanctioned to be substituted for unpaid sectioners It has been ordered that in respect of 100 persons etc the paid copying establishment will be governed by the Indore Civil Service Regulations

283 The following statement shows that the net income from the Courts has considerably increased even with the increase in expenditure due to promotions and introduction of time-scale of pay etc —

larly an additional magistrate was sanctioned for the City Magistrate's Court Indore City from 11th February to 30th September 1927. At present the other relieving Munsiff is working as additional Munsiff Magistrate Indore City.

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292 In the year 1926 His Highness's Government having asked the Military Department to spare 3 lakhs of rupees from the budget of the Army as a contribution towards building up a general saving for the State in order to meet other urgent demands the strength of the Army and hence expenditure to the extent of the amount specified was accordingly reduced by retiring the officials from service on *Inam* or pension according to their title as under —

- 1 Those having less than 5 years service
- 2 Those who had completed their service
- 3 Those who wished for voluntary retirement
- 4 Those declared medically unfit and found undesirable for retention in service

293 The actual strength of the Army at the end of the year 1929 was 3325 consisting of 2665 combatants 136 non-combatants and superior staff and 524 followers as against a total strength of 4008 in 1925. As a consequence of the introduction of the States Forces Scheme the strength of the Holkar's Escort and of the Companies A and B of the 1st Battalion was revised and reduced.

294 Besides 356 M L F H V E Y rifles received from the British Arsenal for the A and B Companies of 1st Battalion 16 D P Miniature and 8 Miniature 22 P F rifles were obtained for them through the Military Adviser Central India. States Forces on payment 9 Welle Pistols which were in charge of the Holkar's Transport were also transferred to them. 2 D P Hotchkiss guns were also got for the Holkar's Escort free of charge from the British Arsenal in addition to one Hotchkiss gun already with it. Swords of a new pattern were also purchased for the Infantry and Artillery Officers.

295 Some Commissioned and Non Commissioned officers from the States Forces were deputed for training in the various training classes in British India as well as in other States where the States Forces Scheme is already in existence. Arrangements have also been made to open similar classes here.

296 The scale of deputation allowance for the officers and non commissioned officers who are sent out for training has been sanctioned by the Government and rules for paying cart hire and coolie charges to non commissioned officers sent out on duty have also been approved.

297 Training in manoeuvres was given by keeping 2 Squadrons of the Indore State Forces with the Mhow Brigade in the Manoeuvres held at Mhow. Separate Manoeuvres were also held for the Maharaja Holkar's Army near Sirpurgaon where it acquired good practical knowledge.

298 Men from the Maharaja Holkar's Army took part in the different sports played in the All India States Forces circle sports held at Waihor and Jhansi where they did well. The Indore Polo Team played in the Polo Tournaments held at Indore Mhow, Rutlam Jhansi Pachmarhi Allahabad Calcutta Poona Mussoorie etc etc and obtained in most of them Challenge and Subsidiary Cups.

299 The Military Printing Press and the schools for the elementary education of the sons of soldiers continued to do satisfactory work. The

Year	Expenditure	Income
1925-26	Rs 4 43 921 5 8	Rs 1 89 113 0 0
1926-27	4 72 471 5 11½	, 2 20 181 0 0
1927-28	5 87 379 13 0	2 32 860 2 0
1928-29	6 26 942 4 9	, 3 01 538 12 0

(c) Military

Personnel and important changes in the cadre

284 Diler Jung Sardar Bahadur General Bhawani Singh worked both as the Army Member and Commander in Chief of the State Army throughout the period under review and the Prime Minister exercised general control over the department. General Bhawani Singh received the 1st Class Order of British India i.e. OBI, with the title of Sardar Bahadur on 15th March 1929

Battle Honours

285 The Holkar's Escort got for itself the Battle Honour of The Great War Mesopotamia 1915-18

286 The Holkar's Transport got the honour of bearing on its Regimental colours standard and appointments the distinction Afghanistan 1919 for the services rendered in the 3rd Afghan War

Military Secretary

287 The office of the Army Member being a Secretariate office and it having been decided to carry on the office work in the Head Quarters office of the Commander in Chief a post of the Army Secretary was added to the Head Quarters staff

Staff Captain

288 The post of Staff Captain on the Commander in Chief's staff was abolished and his duties were transferred to the ADC of the Commander in Chief

Military Surgeon

289 The Military Surgeon's post was also abolished and the supervision of the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons work was entrusted to the Inspector General of Hospitals on an allowance of Rs 100 p.m.

Store Officers

290 A separate Military Store to control all stores of the Army and to introduce a system of Regimental and Head Quarters Store on the lines of the Government of India Army Department was established with a view to make collective purchase of all articles required for all the Units of the State Army. The full scheme is yet to be completed. Similarly a graded post of an overseer was sanctioned for supervising the lines and bungalows of the headquarters and in the different Regiments as also the works of the new lines under construction etc

Composition of the Army

291 The Army is composed of all arms—Cavalry, Infantry, Horse Artillery and Transport. The Cavalry comprises two main units (1) the Body Guard and (2) the State Cavalry the latter again consisting of three sections viz (1) Holkar's Escort (2) State Cavalry (3) Holkar Equitation Corps each section being treated as a separate unit for administrative purposes. The Infantry has two units viz Battalions No 1 and 2 of which the former was divided into two sections (A and B) of two Companies each. Section A was brought under the States Forces Scheme which also included Holkar's Mounted Escort and Transport. Besides these there were two units of Horse Artillery one Mounted and the other Dismounted. Thus there were altogether 11 units including the Army Head Quarters Staff. Apart from these there were the Military Stores, the *Barud Karkhana*, the State Band and the Military Horse and Mule Breeding Stud Farm.

292 In the year 1926 His Highness's Government having asked the Military Department to spare 3 lakhs of rupees from the budget of the Army as a contribution towards building up a general saving for the State in order to meet other urgent demands, the strength of the Army, and hence expenditure to the extent of the amount specified was accordingly reduced by retiring the officials from service on *Inam* or pension according to their title as under —

- 1 Those having less than 5 years service
- 2 Those who had completed their service
- 3 Those who wished for voluntary retirement
- 4 Those declared medically unfit and found undesirable for retention in service

293 The actual strength of the Army at the end of the year 1929 was 3325 consisting of 2660 combatants 136 non combatants and superior staff and 524 followers as against a total strength of 4003 in 1920. As a consequence of the introduction of the States Forces Scheme the strength of the Holkar's Escort and of the Companies A and B of the 1st Battalion was revised and reduced.

294 Besides 356 M L F H V E Y rifles received from the British Arsenal for the A and B Companies of 1st Battalion 16 D P Miniature and 8 Miniature 22 P F rifles were obtained for them through the Military Adviser, Central India States Forces on payment 9 Wable pistols which were in charge of the Holkar's Transport were also transferred to them 2 D P Hotchkiss guns were also got for the Holkar's Escort free of charge from the British Arsenal in addition to one Hotchkiss gun already with it Swords of a new pattern were also purchased for the Infantry and Artillery Officers

295 Some Commissioned and Non Commissioned officers from the States Forces were deputed for training in the various training classes in British India as well as in other States where the States Forces Scheme is already in existence Arrangements have also been made to open similar classes here

296 The scale of deputation allowance for the officers and non-commissioned officers who are sent out for training has been sanctioned by the Government and rules for paying cart hire and coolie charges to non-commissioned officers sent out on duty have also been approved

297 Training in manœuvres was given by keeping 2 Squadrons of the Indore State Forces with the Mhow Brigade in the Manœuvres held at Mhow Separate Manœuvres were also held for the Maharaja Holkar's Army near Sirpurgaon where it acquired good practical knowledge

298 Men from the Maharaja Holkar's Army took part in the different sports played in the All India States Forces circle sports held at Gwalior and Jhansi where they did well The Indore Polo Team played in the Polo Tournaments held at Indore Mhow, Rutlam, Jhansi, Pachmarhi, Allahabad, Calcutta Poona Mussoorie etc., etc., and obtained in most of them Challenge and Subsidiary Cups

299 The Military Printing Press and the schools for the elementary education of the sons of soldiers continued to do satisfactory work. The

Military library was maintained for the use of officers and men who made increasing use of it

- Military Horse and Mule Breeding Stud Farms.** 300 A horse and mule breeding stud was started by the Department at Indore in 1927 with a view to obtaining at a low price good horses for the Maharaja Holkar's Army and the State stables. The stud has made every satisfactory progress during the period under review and some of the horses brought up by the stud have been already admitted into regular strength. The farm attracted a number of important visitors.
- Water Supply.** 301 All the wells existing in the Military area were cleared of their silt or deepened and the water supply continued to be sufficient for all the units of the Army.
- Cattle pounds.** 302 Cattle pounds for the Military area have been established anew.
- Health of men and animals.** 303 The health of men and animals in the Army was in general, satisfactory.
- Medical Board.** 304 The Military Medical Board which formerly consisted only of the Civil Medical Officers from the Maharaja Tukoji Pao Hospital was reorganised and now consists purely of the Medical Officers of the Military Department with the Inspector General of Hospitals as its President when the cases of Commissioned officers come up for opinion before it. In all other cases the senior most Medical Officer from the Maharaja Tukoji Pao Hospital presides over the Board.
- Scale of pay for Doct. Compounders &c.** 305 The scale of the Civil Medical Department has been made applicable to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons and Compounders working in the Department.
- Rules.** 306 The draft of the Indore Army Act and Rules is under preparation and working allowance Rules for the professional work taken from the Military men were sanctioned by the Government. Rules for the examination of officers were revised and issued.
- Accounts and Audit.** 307 Under the accounts scheme sanctioned for the Maharaja Holkar's Army the Audit office had the control over the accounts and Accountants of the Units while the work was to be done under the supervision of the Officers commanding the unit. This caused some inconvenience. The control of the Audit office over the accounts and Accountants was therefore removed and restricted to the audit of accounts only. The department cleared the *Tasalat* accounts of the Huzur Khajana and Regimental funds and disposed of many complicated cases.
- Grass operations.** 308 Arrangements for baling the grass and regular grass operations have been made but the full scheme has yet to be completed.
- Buildings.** 309 A number of new buildings including residential quarters, office rooms, sheds, Armourer's shop, Men hospital, Men columns, Horse columns etc. etc. and roads and wells were constructed in the different units and repairs were carried out to some old buildings.
- Expenditure.** 310 The total expenditure of the department for the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 14,27,772 as against Rs. 15,78,200 in 1925-26.

(d) Police

- 311 The services of Mr. B. G. Taylor, Indian Police Service, were obtained on loan from the Central Provinces and he was appointed as

319. The labour strike, which took place in 1926, lasted for over 2 months and entailed much extra work on the Department, until at last official intervention brought about a peaceful solution of the question. A remarkable feature of the whole affair was that, though no less than 13,000 persons were out of work for 2 months, nothing serious happened to cause injury to person or property. Labour trouble

320. The Police Manual having been completed and passed in 1929 was brought into force from 21st February 1929 Police Manual.

321. In 1927, the Department was revised and its work placed on a more systematic basis. It was found that the constables attached to this Department were unsuitable for the work and they were consequently replaced by 3 posts of first grade Head Constable. In 1928, this Department was virtually abolished, leaving only the Special Branch (for the collection of political and confidential information) and the Finger Print Bureau, the strength being reduced to one Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 2 Constables. Since the Mount Abu Bureau fulfils to a large extent the needs of this State, the question whether the small local Finger Print Bureau should be maintained is under consideration. As a result of the improved organisation of the Special Branch, better work is being done and the question of the re-constitution of a small Criminal Intelligence Department is contemplated Criminal Investigation Department.

322. The Fire Brigade answered 32 calls in 1926, 21 in 1927, 39 in 1928 and 33 in 1929. It maintained a high standard of smartness and ready performance of duty. The Fire Brigade's energetic and successful handling of a big fire at Ujjain, 46 miles from Indore, in the month of May 1926 and its courageous behaviour in a City fire of 1928, at a place full of petrol and hay, were very commendable. The assistance of the Brigade in controlling the fire at Ujjain was recognised by the Gwalior State as cordially as it was given. In 1926, a young probationary Sub-Inspector was selected and sent for training to the Bombay Fire Brigade for 3 months. Fire Brigade.

323. As a result of the difficulties experienced in the old system of registration and management of motor vehicles and with the object of improving the working of the Act and increasing the control of the Inspector General of Police over motor offences, the management of all matters connected with the Indore Motor Vehicles Act was given over to the Police Department from the 1st of October 1927. Originally some 68 men were trained in point duty work, but later on the whole Special Reserve was placed under training for this work. In addition to this, the Department has recently made arrangements for forming a squad of Motor Police, which will devote itself to the suppression of offences under the Act. Many amendments have been made to the Motor Vehicles Rules which have greatly increased the control by the Police and improved the administration of motor vehicle traffic. Motor Vehicles and traffic control.

324. Instead of the former cloth capes and hoods, provision has been made for the issue of a large number of water-proof capes and hoods for monsoon use. Another impending improvement in smartness is the provision of top-boots for the Fire Brigade as worn by English Fire Brigades and also in Bombay.

325. The scale of handcuffs has been increased and their distribution improved. Handcuffs.

326. In 1930, a special border patrol scheme was organised in all districts, by means of which dacoities and robberies by outside gangs will be largely prevented by the constant activity on the State frontiers of armed patrols in strength, always led by responsible officers. A system has also been put into force for improving the work of the prosecuting staff and for facilitating its check by supervising officers. Another Other improvements.

scheme regarding the provision of a menial staff for headquarters in place of constables working as sweepers and other menial occupations under, the former *Kachha Bharti* system is receiving the consideration of the Government.

- Training of investigating staff** 327. Four probationers were sent to the Police Officers' Training School at Saugor for training as Sub-Inspectors in 1928, 1929 and 1930.
- Indore City Police** 328 In the budget for the financial year 1929-30, an increase of 20 constables in the strength of the City was sanctioned from 1st October 1929, but this addition proved to be insufficient. Consequently, as the need was urgent and a further addition was not considered desirable at that stage, the strength of the Northern Range was reduced by 29 constables and that of the Southern Range by 6 constables, an increase of 35 constables being thus made available for the City Police.
- Special Reserve** 329 The Special Reserve was partly re armed by the provision of 200 303 bore rifles.
- Mounted Police** 330 Steps have been taken to improve the efficiency of the Mounted Police by instituting regular mounted drill and riding school. In 1929, 8 remounts were purchased at Amritsar, to bring the number of horses up to strength.
- Health** 331 The health of the force was as good as could be expected. To improve the physique of the rank and file, physical drill has recently been ordered throughout the State Police, and, in Special Reserve lines in the City, a basketball court has been provided from the Lanes Fund for exercise and amusement.
- Discipline** 332 As a result of the increase in salaries and the reforms introduced in 1926-30, the whole force showed increased smartness in appearance and greater interest in the performance of its duties both the Officers and men realising their responsibilities better. The discipline of the force was satisfactory throughout and their behaviour towards the public also improved.
- Police Dispensary** 333 In 1926, an in-patient ward was added to this dispensary.
- Buildings** 334 Many new buildings for the use of subordinate officers and men of the Police force were constructed in Indore City and in the interior, and much needed repairs to others were executed. The budget provision in 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 was Rs 75,000 annually, but was reduced to Rs 30,000 in 1929-30.
- Expenditure** 335 The sanctioned budgets of the expenditure for the maintenance of the Department during the past five years were as under—
- | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 1925-26 | | | | | Rs 5,18,200 |
| 1926-27 | .. | .. | .. | | „ 6,00,200 |
| 1927-28 | .. | .. | .. | | „ 6,28,000 |
| 1928-29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | „ 6,92,000 |
| 1929-30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | „ 7,14,900 |

(c) *Prison*

336 The number of State jails and lock ups at the end of the year 1929 was 30 as against 31 in the beginning of the year 1926, the decrease of one lock-up being due to the amalgamation, on account of the Sundern Exchange, of the Sundern lock-up with that at Tarana. In addition to these, there are two lock-ups maintained by the Raja of Dahli and the Bhuma of Rujgarh.

337. All the jails and lock ups are under the general control of the General Munster and the Inspector-General of Hospitals works as the Inspector-General of Jails. The Central Jail at Indore is in the charge of the Superintendent Central Jail, while the District and Sessions Judges

prescribed form into the head gear and the issue of a great coat collar and hood to the warders and superior staff after the military fashion resulted in a better turn out and smartness. Steps are also being taken to purchase some double barrellled breach loading guns for the warders

Buildings

350 Construction of new buildings and improvements to old ones were carried out both in the Central Jail and in the District and Pargana prisons. The following works were carried out by the Public Works Department —

- (1) Jail buildings at Tarana Kannon and Zirapu
- (2) Weaving sheds at Garoth
- (3) Cooking sheds at Mahidpur Tarana Sanawad and Sure
- (4) Raising the compound walls at Barwaha Mahidpur Guioth and Rampura
- (5) Conversion of 2 rooms of Prison Office at Mhow into lock up
- (6) Fixing of iron barred gratings to two rooms of Khategaon lock up

351 The following works at the Central Jail Indore were done departmentally under the direct supervision of the Superintendent Central Jail —

Wire fencing Gallows Four new tin sheds Improvement and additions to latrines Petty works Additions and alterations to Superintendent's quarters New grain store and Grinding shed Additions and alterations to the lunatic asylum building at Central Jail to make it fit for Doctor's quarters The new Central Jail office building Two *chowkis* for military guards Dyeing and bleaching shed Roads and latrines Verandah to Superintendent's quarters Dead house Additions and alterations to Jailor's quarters and juvenile and civil wards and Infection Ward

Total expenditure

352 The total expenditure on jails in 1925 amounted to Rs 61 062 while the sanctioned expenditure for 1929-30 amounted to Rs 97 400

(f) Extradition or

353 Steps were taken to revise extradition arrangements with certain States and administrations as detailed in Chapter II Fresh agreements where necessary were entered into for the surrender of accused to proper courts for trial and the Extradition Rules passed as long ago as the year 1904 were revised

354 The total number of extradition cases received during the period of minority are given below —

Year	Total number of cases
1926	346
1927	353
1928	347
1929	347
1930 (up to 8th May)	119
	<hr/> 1 542 <hr/>

(g) Registration

355 The following table shows the total number of documents with their value presented for registration during the four years of Minority Administration —

Year.	Total No of docu- ments.	Aggregate value.	Mortgage deeds		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.	
			No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926	6,217	55,23,959	3,604	21,53,217	2,038	25,38,540	60	22,731	10	343	802	5,15,123
1927	6,070	56,15,501	3,074	22,50,412	2,163	17,24,215	114	17,191	15	1,756	851	5,85,960
1929	7,905	60,22,904	4,462	27,70,587	1,721	13,00,554	107	44,091	15	2,985	1,090	8,30,840
1929	5,575	43,62,909	2,950	24,80,417	2,204	20,70,806	148	72,621	3	19,000	770	3,16,964

The income from registration of these documents amounted to Rs 21,634, 27,693, 30,308 and 21,220 respectively for 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929

(h) Cattle-pounds

356 The number of cattle pounds at the end of the years 1925 and 1929 was 140 and 165 respectively.

Cattle Trespass
Act amended

357 In the year 1928, the Cattle Trespass Act was amended so as to provide for the levy of double penalty in specially notified areas in the case of habitual damage from cattle

Buildings.

358 New cattlepounds were built at the following places —

(1) Sanawadya, (2) Sheoni, (3) Hasalpur, (4) Ajnod

Income and Expenditure.

359 The following table gives the details of income and expenditure on cattle-pounds during the past four financial years

Year	Total income	Total Expenditure
1926	Rs 72 497	Rs 28 530
1927	" 69,141	26 443
1928	, 63 912	, 22,276
1929	, 72,590	" 25,876

(i) Weights and Measures

360 Orders to introduce standard weights throughout the State were passed as far back as 1913, but they remained practically a dead letter, chiefly for the reason that the contractor could not open shops simultaneously throughout the State, and, so long as adequate steps were not taken to ensure a proper supply of the standard weights, the penalty for using non standard weights could not be enforced. Accordingly revised proposals were sanctioned in the year 1927 by which the scheme of introducing standard weights was given progressive effect. Instead of asking the contractor to supply weights all at once throughout the State, a well nigh impracticable task, he was asked to open shops at convenient centres for small areas assigned for the purpose within a scheduled time, after which the use of non standard weights within that area was penalised either by confiscation of old weights or by prosecution where necessary. Although standard weights have not been fully introduced yet, owing to the apathy of the merchants and for want of adequate supervising staff, considerable progress has been made in this direction and confiscation of a number of old weights has convinced the traders that Government mean to enforce the measure

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

(a) Rural Development

361 The Agriculture and Co-operative Societies Departments had been doing good work in their own spheres independently but it was felt that if the two departments could be placed together and their efforts co-ordinated the work of rural development—the common aim of both the branches—could be accelerated and pushed forward with greater effect and benefit to the cultivator. The Department of Rural Development was therefore constituted in October 1927 by the amalgamation of the two departments—the agricultural branch educating and interesting the cultivator in the use of up to date methods and implements for agriculture and the co-operative section placing the introduction of improved methods within his reach by providing funds. The Department of Co-operative Societies was formerly under the control of the Commerce and Industries Member but the Revenue Department being primarily responsible for all matters connected with the uplift of the rural population the Rural Development Department was placed under the control of the Revenue Minister. The head of the department was designated the Rural Development Commissioner and with a view to enable him to find more time for the development work the post of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was converted into that of a Joint Registrar. The scale of pay of the Co-operative Inspectors was also revised.

Organisation.

362 Pao Sahab S. L. Tambe formerly Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed Commissioner of the department on its creation and continued to be in charge till the end of the period under review.

363 The activities of the department will gradually extend to the granting of *Taccari*, construction of roads, diffusion of knowledge of the three Rs and the effecting of improvements in sanitation and other matters connected with the general welfare of the cultivator. The Agricultural Inspectors who are four in number, keep a stock of the best seed and manure and demonstrate their utility to the cultivators actually on the fields. The research work done at the Institute of the Plant Industry Indore is also utilised.

System and scope of work.

(1) AGRICULTURE

364 Demonstrations of improved implements and seeds are given at various annual fairs held in the State with the result that the cultivators have begun to purchase several new implements recommended by the Department. Bulletins on silo pits, storing of cow dung manure and use of copper sulphate powders and agricultural implements are distributed by the department supplemented by lectures delivered by the Inspectors.

Demonstration and propaganda work.

365 For a wider dissemination of new ideas and as a further supplement to the agricultural demonstrations the *Kisan* a monthly edited in simple Hindi easily intelligible to the cultivators was started in 1923 under Government patronage.

Kisan Magazine.

366 A meeting of cultivators is held annually at the Institute of Plant Industry where lectures illustrated by magic lantern are delivered on various agricultural subjects such as raising of better crops, levelling the fields, housing of cattle, preparing silage and manure etc. Batches of cultivators of the various *Parganas* are taken to the Institute to attend.

Cultivation of exchange.

the meetings where they have a free scope for discussion with the lecturers and demonstrators. The State bears all their expenses and all possible arrangements are made for the creation among them of an abiding interest in the scientific methods.

Seeds and their distribution.

367 Seeds of Pusa wheat, cotton Malvi and N.R. Spanish peanut and sugar-cane S-48 are distributed. In order to provide the cultivators with pure seed of Malvi cotton which is a superior variety but has deteriorated, a cotton growing farm is being started. Lajpat Bhushan Rao Raja Sir Seth Hukumchand, a great cotton merchant of Indore, offered to have this farm at his cost. In 1929 the Government gave him 300 acres of land near the Lumbodi tank where cotton cultivation will be done under the advice and supervision of the Department. The cotton produced in this farm will be ginned in a special ginning factory to be provided there by Sir Hukumchand and the pure seed so obtained will be distributed to cultivators.

368 The verum variety of cotton recommended by the Director Plant Institute was tried at Khargone and gave good results. Arrangements have been made to procure larger quantities of seed of this cotton for the next year sowing.

Purchase of improved implements and the demonstration.

369 Two portable sets of fodder cutters with oil engines were purchased by the department and are being worked at Pipra Harra Bhicholi, Mardana, Bilaspur, Asrawada and Rao. One dozen ridgers of a new pattern called the Indore Ridger and designed by the Director of the Institute of Plant Industry for inter-culture of cotton crop were also purchased by the department and seven of them have been given for trial in the villages surrounding Mawalakhedi where a demonstration centre has been established by the department.

370 As a result of demonstration the winnowers have become popular in the Nemaur District and 5 machines have been purchased by the cultivators there.

Gur making furnaces.

371 Rohilkhand gur making furnaces which give a better output were constructed in 1929 at Rao and Mawalakhedi and the improved gur boiling process was demonstrated to the cultivators of the surrounding villages. This process was demonstrated in the Agricultural Exhibition also.

Cattle breeding Farm.

372 The Malvi breed of plough cattle has a long standing reputation. In order to keep up and develop the purity of the breed the Government established in 1923 a cattle-breeding farm at Balda (near Simrole) which is nearly 13 miles from Indore. The locality selected is very suitable for the purpose, very good grass being available there in addition to sufficient water facilities. The building for the Farm and an approach road connecting it with the Simrole road were completed in 1929 and a stock of 30 Malvi cows, 2 bulls and 4 work cattle was purchased. A Veterinary Assistant selected for the post of the Officer I/C of the Farm was sent to the United Provinces and the Punjab to receive training in Cattle Farm work.

General.

373 Members of the Jagirdar families as also other well-to-do persons have begun to take interest in agricultural improvements.

Locusts.

374 Locusts visited some parts of the State in 1929 and caused damage here and there to standing crops and grass.

375 The State being chiefly a *Khariff* producing tract *Khariff* crop has a special importance to the State from the stand point of the general condition of the agriculturists and hence of the revenues. The success of the *Khariff* crop depends in its turn for the most part on whether the rains have been adequate and timely. Rainfall therefore, has a considerable influence on the financial situation here as elsewhere in India and from the points of view of rainfall the years under review were not particularly fortunate. The unsatisfactory condition of the rainfall of 1925 despite the rain which fell in November 1925, continued to cause anxiety in the first half of the year 1926. The condition became serious in June when no rain was reported from anywhere except Sendhwa. But the aspect was soon changed by the rain which commenced here and there at the end of June and fell vigorously throughout the State in July bringing the total average rainfall for the year to about 34 inches. But the rains having commenced late continued to the end of August thereby causing damage to the *Khariff* crops in almost all the *Parganas* except in Nimar. The *Juar* and cotton crops in the Mahidpur and Nemawar Districts suffered seriously. The yield of *Rabi* crops was also below normal on account of insufficient winter rains in 1926-27.

376 In the year 1927, the monsoon commenced late in the month of June and scarcity of water and fodder was experienced in the Indore and Mahidpur districts. The July rains however improved the situation except in Rampura Bhanpura District where the rainfall was insufficient. The conditions in Rampura Bhanpura and Mahidpur districts improved in August and the crops were reported to be promising in all parts of the State except the Alampur *Pargana*, where they were drying up on account of the insufficiency of moisture. But the winter rains which came in the month of November affected adversely the out turn of cotton and *Juar* crops throughout the State to the extent of 25 per cent. This loss was a bit compensated by the *Rabi* crops which were benefited by the rains and gave fair yields except in Mahidpur and Tarana *Parganas* where they were damaged owing to cold and failure of winter rains.

377 In 1928 the monsoon broke earlier than usual viz. early in the month of June. In the months of July and August the rainfall was very heavy and several places reported falls from 5.98 to 11.90 inches during 24 hours. The average rainfall for the year amounted to over 74 inches or 4 inches in excess of the aggregate rainfall, but it was unfortunately not evenly distributed being greatly in excess in certain parts of the State and greatly in defect elsewhere. As a result, the *Khariff* crops suffered to some extent in parts of Indore, Nimar and Nemawar districts. The *Rabi* crops also suffered to the extent of between 25 to 50 per cent on account of rust which occurred due to pre-monsoon rainfall in February and March of the year.

378 During the year 1929 the rainfall was deficient throughout the State and its distribution again was also equally defective. The average rainfall recorded was 26.68 inches, falling short by 8.9 inches of that recorded in the last year. Consequently the *Khariff* crops were damaged the amount of damage being increased by locusts which made their appearance in the Rampura Bhanpura and Mahidpur Districts. In the case of *Rabi* crops the damage from cold wind wave is estimated to be from 50 to 100%, the most affected part being the *Parganas* of Rampura Bhanpura District excepting Zirapur.

379 A comparative statement showing the area under important *Khariff* and *Rabi* crops in the State for the years 1928-29 and 1925-26 is given below —

Name of Crop		1928-29	1925-26
<i>Khariff.</i>			
1. Juar		5,43,056	5,25,426
2. Cotton		7,26,407	6,82,561
3. Maize		76,211	73,938
4. Bajra		97,546	82,117
5. Tili (Sisamum)		36,486	36,063
6. Ground-nut		11,891	6,427
<i>Rabi</i>			
1. Wheat		4,02,790	3,70,227
2. Gram		1,41,871	1,12,241
3. Als		42,332	43,186
4. <i>Maghi Tili</i>		5,849	2,661

(ii) CO-OPERATIVE

Committees

380 With a view to extending the benefits of Co-operative Institutions all over the State, the Government appointed a Committee consisting of Mr R N Bhagwat of the Co-operative Department of the Bombay Government, Dewan Bahadur Ambashankar Mulji of the Bombay Co-operative Association and Mr K G Reshumwale, B A, Revenue Minister, Indore, for holding an inquiry into the existing conditions of the institutions and for making suggestions for the further development of co-operation. A report submitted by the Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

Co-operative Banks.

381. There are five Co-operative Central Banks working in the State viz —

- 1 The Indore Premier Co-operative Bank
2. The Petlawad Co-operative Central Bank
- 3 The Kannod Bank
- 4 The Sanawad Co-operative Central Bank.
- 5 The Maheshwar Co-operative Central Bank

All these Banks made good progress during the period under review. The following statement compares their resources at the end of the years 1925 and 1929 —

Name of Bank	Reserve Fund		Share Capital		Working Capital	
	1925	1929	1925	1929	1925	1929
1 Indore Co operative Central Bank	88,202	1,60,330	90,185	1,22,400	8,92,153	15,27,544
2 Petlawad Co operative Central Bank.	3,994	6,132	5,500	9,705	27,387	40,234
3 Kannod Bank ..	17,522	33,002	10,250	14,125	1,88,737	2,35,748
4 Sanawad Co operative Central Bank .	2,657	8,356	11,760	16,140	88,905	1,30,565
5 Maheshwar Co operative Central Bank	2,580	4,020	3,770	6,510	44,742	66,242

382 The Indore Co-operative Bank, which is the oldest in the State, works independently of State aid

383 The Co-operative Societies have proved of great value to the cultivating classes. The number of these societies of all denominations rose from 269 in 1925 to 414 in 1929, their membership from 7,251 to 11,839, their share capital from Rs 1,79,948 to Rs 3,42,118, their reserve fund from Rs 5,27,864 to Rs 10,66,688, and their working capital from Rs 29,31,675 to Rs 46,07,581. These societies are classified as below —

Central Banks	5
Agricultural Societies	374
Societies of depressed classes	2
Urban Societies	6
Weavers Societies	19
Purchase and Sale Societies	4
Co-operative Central Association	1
Vegetable Oil Syndicate	1
Housing Association	1
Co-operative Industrial Society at Kannod	1

In addition to these, five new societies have been opened recently

384 The number of Urban Societies rose from 4 to 6 during the period under review. They have been doing very useful work of giving monetary help to the middle class people for domestic and other purposes at very moderate rates of interest.

385 These societies also made steady progress, their number being 35 at the close of the year 1929

386 The total number of these societies rose to 374 in 1929 from 269 in 1925. The members of these Societies are 7,154, while their working capital, the reserve fund and deposits amount to Rs 20,75,099, Rs 10,66,688 and Rs 29,31,675 respectively

387 The Weavers Societies numbering 19 are affiliated to the Central Bank at Maheshwar

388 In order to ensure good seed being supplied to the cultivators for sowing purposes at the opportune time, a Co-operative Sale and Supply Society has been working. This Society, started with an initial capital of Rs 37,030 borrowed from the Indore Co-operative Bank Limited, purchases good seed of wheat and cotton at the harvest time and lends it to agricultural societies on the usual *Saujan* system (one and a quarter)

389 The pure Malva cotton seed is obtained from the Institute of Plant Industry Indore, while suitable varieties for Narmad are obtained from the seed farms in the Central Provinces. The institution has proved very useful of late and has induced the cultivators to have independent seed stores

390 Each member deposits a certain quantity of wheat or *Juar* at every harvest time which he takes back at the time of the next sowing at *Saujan* rates. He returns the grain at the increased rate again and thus adds to his yearly contribution. The quantity thus goes on increasing steadily and is his own property. The grain is collected and disposed

of by the members themselves. In this way 50 *Lij Bhandas* have been formed and they are so greatly appreciated that even villages having no credit societies have started such grain stores.

(b) Collage Industries

391 An old hand industry survives at Maheshwar where coloured *saris* and *dhoties* which find a market both within and outside the State are manufactured. A Weavers Co-operative Society was organised at Maheshwar in 1928 with a view to preserving the industry and the society is expected to give an impetus to this decaying industry and the facilities for giving fast colour to the local produce provided recently are likely to improve the economic value of the commodity.

(c) Commerce and Industries

Organisation and
scope.

392 The Department was created in 1921 mainly with a view to promoting local industrial and commercial enterprises and the Member in charge has to study the economic condition of the State from the industrial point of view and while collecting commercial information of interest for the Government has to investigate all existing industries which give promise of local development with a view to rendering them all reasonable assistance.

Personnel

393 Mr C R Palaret continued to be the Member in charge of Commerce and Industries throughout the period under report. The following departments are under his control at present —

- 1 Mills and Factories Inspector's Office
- 2 Motor Cars and Repairs Shop Department
- 3 Indore Electric Supply
- 4 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Office
- 5 Boiler Inspector's Office
- 6 Registrars of Cotton Contracts Office
- 7 Cotton Markets

394 In addition to the above Mr Palaret is the Managing Director and Engineer in Chief of the Electricity Department. He also continued to represent the State on the Indian Central Cotton Committee and on the Institute of Plant Industry Indore.

Cotton Mill Industry

395 This important industry has as elsewhere for a few years past been passing through times of stress and strain in spite of the favourable conditions prevalent here.

396 In 1926 the agreement between the Government and the lessees of the State Mill lying down Rs 1,40,000 as annual rent was revised the lessees unable to discharge this part of the agreement having approached the Government for relief. In lieu of the rent the Government agreed to accept a share equal to 40% of the net profit to forego interest on the arrears and to recover the arrears by easy instalments. The same year the long standing grievances of the local mill-owners in matters of bona fide re-importation and re-exportation of machinery etc., were redressed and facilities were afforded for the same.

397 In 1927 the State Mill underwent a change in the Directorate, Sir Hukumchand having severed his connection entirely. All the mill, except Swadeshi Mills—which remained idle—continued to carry on their work as usual and paid small dividends. In 1928, the Swadeshi Cotton

and Flour Mill was re-started and the progress made by it since then is reported to be satisfactory. In the State Mill too several new improvements were effected in order to reduce working expenses. Additions and alterations were also made to the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills.

398 The first Cotton Market of the State was opened at Sanawad in the year 1925. It showed very good results and, during the period under report, similar markets were established at Barwaha, Khargone and Talana. In connection with the establishment of the Cotton Market at Sanawad the Indian Central Cotton Committee, while approving of the steps taken by His Highness's Government regarding the development of Cotton Industries, passed the following resolution at their meeting held in July 1927 —

Cotton markets.

"That the Central Cotton Committee welcome the action taken by the Holkar State for the improvement of cotton marketing in Indore. The success of the Sanawad Market is particularly gratifying as it is the first open Cotton Market to be started in India which is controlled by a Market Committee including representatives of cotton growers.

'That the Indian Central Cotton Committee compliments Indore as being the first Indian State to start the cotton markets on the lines recommended by them."

399 The efficiency of controlled markets could not but attract the attention of a large section of merchants and growers in Indore City, and the case for the starting of a similar market in preference to the existing Municipal Cotton *Adda* having been made out, it was sanctioned in 1929 and a Committee appointed for the purpose. The measure, however, was misunderstood by some of the local merchants who, headed by Sir Hukumchand, approached the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet had eventually to keep the proposal in abeyance pending the consideration of the whole question.

400 The mill hands struck work in 1926, the 'Bonus' and 'Working Hours' being the bones of contention between them and the mill-owner. The strike lasted for about 2 months. The point of working hours was set at rest by the Government sanctioning 60 hours work per week, while the question of 'bonus' was solved by an unofficial act of Government officials. In 1927, a Trade Union was formed under the direction of the Secretary, Ahmedabad Trade Union, which still continues to function and the labour situation was during the rest of the period practically quiet, the attitude of the mill-owners being tolerant and generally sympathetic towards labour.

Labour strike

401 In the year 1928 a Housing Committee, with the Commerce and Industries Member as Chairman, was appointed to consider the question of providing residential facilities to labourers and the poorer classes of Indore City, and on its report it has been arranged that the mills should set aside 5 per cent of their profits for construction of houses for their labourers. A Committee, with the Commerce and Industries Member as its Chairman, has also been appointed to select the areas for the houses of mill hands and to acquire and allot sites to the different mills, and it has been decided that the expenditure for construction of roads and drains and for certain other amenities in the mill area would be borne by the Government.

Housing Problem of labourers

402 The abolition of excise duty resulted in a heavy loss to the State, but it was partly made up by the Industrial Tax framed on the

Industrial Tax

lines of the Income Tax of British India. In 1927, it was found desirable to modify the rules regulating this tax and certain modifications were therefore, effected. These modified rules were agreed to by the mill authorities and they have been working smoothly and successfully.

Royalys

403 In 1927 the rules under Royalty were so modified as to provide for a diminishing rate of duty on increased production. They were much appreciated by the factory owners and evoked their hearty and prompt co-operation and compliance.

Cotton Contracts Office

404 The income of this office was Rs 1,03,461-1-8 in the year 1926. It rose to Rs 1,36,141 in 1927 but fell down in 1928 to Rs 1,21,633. In 1929 again, there was a considerable fall, the total income amounting to Rs 97,652-10-6 only. This steady fall in income is attributable mainly to great reductions in *saudas*.

Enactments

405 During the period under report, the following Acts were passed —

- (i) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.
- (ii) The Indore Factories Act.
- (iii) The Patents and Designs Act.
- (iv) Societies Registration Act.
- (v) Revised Auditor's Rules.

406 Almost all these Acts are modelled on the lines of similar Acts in force in British India. A Patent Office is also proposed to be established shortly under the control of the Member to deal with several applications asking for the protection of Patents rights. Cotton Transport Act has been passed.

Factories

407 The number of ginning factories, cotton pressing factories and the corn grinding factories in 1929 was 105-24 and 111 respectively as against 89-19 and 65 respectively in 1925. The other miscellaneous industrial establishments numbered 24 as against 10 in 1925.

Brush Factory

408 The concern was sold to Messrs Pannalal Bhandari and Sons who proposed to convert the work into a Metal Factory and have recently purchased a complete Aluminium and Brass Factory in Bombay which they propose moving to Indore.

Thymol Factory

409 The Thymol Factory was auctioned in 1929 but its disposal could not be arranged satisfactorily and consequently fresh negotiations have been opened.

Pencil Factory

410 Attempts are being made to establish a Pencil Factory in the State but for want of guarantee of one lakh as the Indian share of the capital required by Messrs Indian Industrial Development Ltd., who have secured the assistance of Messrs Chambers and Co., a well known firm of pencil makers in England, the proposal to open the Factory has been delayed. The Firm's representative however, is in India and it is hoped that efforts in this behalf will bear fruit soon.

Boiler Inspection

411 The Revised rules and regulations for the Boiler Inspection are under consideration.

State Workshop

412 The paint-spraying plant was introduced in the year 1928, and consequently there was great demand for repair work throughout that

year. In 1929, a Battery-charging plant was installed, which saved Government a considerable sum of money in charging State Car Batteries. In this year, the office was separated from the workshop section with a view to enabling the Officer in charge of the workshop to devote more attention to the Technical Section.

413. The arrangements for supply of hot and cold water at the Palaces occupied by the Royal Family, which had been looked after by the Officer I/C State Workshop, were entrusted to Mr. S. T. Deshmukh of the Boring Department.

Sanitary works at the Palaces.

414. The number of working companies on the register at the close of the year 1929 was 12 as against 13 at the beginning of Minority Administration. The authorised capital of these companies amounted to Rs. 3,05,17,500 as against Rs. 2,80,00,000 at the beginning of the period under review, and the subscribed and paid up capital were Rs. 2,37,17,500 and Rs. 1,69,61,837-6-0 as against Rs. 2,26,87,820 and Rs. 1,17,31,825 respectively in 1925.

Joint Stock Companies

415. During the year 1927, the Government finally purchased the Indore Electric Supply from the proprietors of the Firm of Lala Raghunath and placed it under the charge of the Member for Commerce and Industries. The old Power House having been found inadequate to meet the growing demand of the city, the construction of a new Power House at a cost of over 12 lakhs was sanctioned. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to change the system of electrical distribution from direct to alternating current. The cost of this part of the scheme alone exceeded 3 lakhs, but it ensured the supply of cheap electrical power in Indore in future, and further delay in bringing about the change would have involved greater expense. Accordingly a new Power House expected to meet a demand of four times the old, with quarters for part of the staff, as also a special road leading to it from the main road and a new railway siding from the main line were constructed. This new Power House was named after Sir Reginald Clancy. It began to supply power from November 1929.

Electric Power House.

416. In the year 1926, a Calixcore Drill suitable for a 6" bore upto 400 ft. depth was purchased and boring operations were successfully carried out at Harsidhi which helped materially to relieve the situation at a time when the scarcity of water was being keenly felt in the Indore City. Four more bores were undertaken next year, of which two proved completely successful. At the new Power House also the boring machine was put on work, where the bore tapped good water at a depth of 165 feet. The machines were, for the remaining period, employed on trial Bores at Badarkha in connection with the proposed construction of a dam on the Gambhir river. Boring operations in the new Mandi at Bamnia were also taken in hand lately.

Boring for water.

417. The constantly increasing traffic in men and material has made the question of new railway connections imperative. The department reported on several proposed schemes of new railway feeders in the State. The question of Broad Gauge railway connecting from one of the main lines to Indore is also under consideration.

Railways.

418. The question of starting a handicraft training establishment at Indore and running it in co-operation with the Boy Scout movement is under the consideration of the Government.

Training of the art-
an class in Handicrafts.

419. In July 1926, His Highness's Government accepted the proposal of the Government of India on the question of Radio Broadcasting in

Broadcasting.

India and its application to the State Rules for the establishment of wireless stations for receiving programmes broadcasted by the Indian Broad Cast Company Ltd. were subsequently framed and notified for general information. Nine persons have since obtained the necessary licenses and their receiving stations are working well.

Mining.

420 In Numar and Numawar Districts burrow deposits of certain minerals exist and applications were received from several persons for the purpose of mining manganese ore. In order to regulate the mining operations and to safeguard the Government's interests, rules, based on the Government of India Model Rules and on those in force in Mysore, were framed and passed by the Government in 1925. It was decided to engage an expert Mining Engineer to make a survey for the exact location of deposits. Accordingly the services of Mr Herman, of Herman and Davis, Calcutta, were engaged but were not actually availed of, as the Government subsequently decided to hold the scheme in abeyance during the minority period.

(d) Excise

421 Muntazim Bahadur Iala Nehalchand M A continued to be in charge of the Department as Opium and Abkari Commissioner as well as ex officio Member of the Cabinet.

Excise Policy

422 The Government is fully alive to the detrimental effects of an excessive use of intoxicants on the public weal, and the duties etc. are levied more with the object of making it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain intoxicants than to raise revenue. The tax or duty on country spirit has been steadily and judiciously raised as high as it was possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase, instead of diminishing, the total consumption, and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol. English standards of strength are prescribed to regulate the quantity of spirit issued and special precautions are taken to ensure its purity by various devices adopted at the distillery and its periodical examination by the Government of India experts.

Excise System

423 The entire State has been reclaimed to the reformed system of excise administration—the Contract Supply System—under which the privilege of retail sale is allotted to the industrial monopolists, the right of manufacture being leased by the Government to a contractor for the supply of country spirit to the retail vendors at fixed rates. The Government also reserve to themselves the right of fixing the number and location of shops in any particular area. The supply to the vend contractors is generally made from the State godowns.

Sources of revenues.

424 The excise revenue of the State is derived from the license fees and excise duties levied on country liquor, opium and hemp drugs, from the supply of opium to the Government of India, from import and export duties on opium and hemp drugs and compensation for closure of country liquor, hemp drugs and opium shops, from license fees on foreign liquor and from other miscellaneous items.

Excise Act,

425 A new Excise Act No 9 of 1929 on the lines of the Government of India enactments for the neighbouring provinces was passed. It marks a great advance over the Act of 1909. Additions and alterations were also made in the Opium Law of 1922, which was completely remodelled on the lines of Opium Administration in British India.

426 In May 1927 a Conference was held at Simla presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy having for its object the control of opium production and consumption in Indian States and thereby helping the Government of India in discharging its international obligations. The Member for Excise Muntazim Bahadur Lala Nehalchand M A was deputed to attend the Conference as a representative of the State. He also later on worked in a similar capacity on the Special Opium Committee which visited Indore in November. The Committee consisted of the following members —

- (1) Mr J A Pope ICS President
- (2) Mr G S Henderson of the Agriculture Department
- (3) Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin Ahmed CIE OBE ISQ
Dewan Datta State
- (4) Muntazim Bahadur Lala Nehalchand M A, Abkari
Member representative of the Indore State

The work of the Committee was concerned with the following three main questions —

- (a) The measures to be adopted for securing control over stocks of old opium in the possession of wholesale dealers and private persons
- (b) The future of opium production in Indian States which produce opium at present and
- (c) The measures to be adopted for providing the opium required for internal consumption in the States after the old stocks have been absorbed

427 Half a dozen local revenue and village officials were examined by the Committee and their statements recorded. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar communicated their views in a printed document. It is expected that the question will be thoroughly sifted in all its bearings and a fair and equitable solution arrived at in any new adjustment that may be attempted.

428 The necessity for a better and more efficient staff having been keenly felt on account of the arduous nature of the departmental work the complexity of excise crime and the difficulties in detecting it a scheme for giving special Excise training was passed by the Government and in accordance with it a batch of a few Excise officials and candidates was proposed to be sent to the Central Provinces Excise Training School at Nagpur.

429 The Excise Police stationed in tracts inhabited by people addicted to drink and possessing theivish propensities was organised and steps were taken to settle the constables beats and rounds. The following measures were adopted to stamp out the smuggling of opium from the State —

- (i) The issue price of Excise opium was raised from Rs 30 to Rs 35 per seer and its selling rate was raised to Rs 40 per seer
- (ii) All opium retail vend licensees of urban areas were instructed to keep regular and correct accounts of the daily sales at their shops

- (iii) Licensees of Indore and Mhow *Parganas* from where most of the stuff goes were not allowed to keep depots for the storage of opium in their *Parganas*
- (iv) A Special Smuggling Inspector for the Indore City and *Pargana* was appointed
- (v) Arrangements were made for sealing and threading our Excise Opium cakes to facilitate detection and locate the source of smuggled stuffs

430 The following important administrative measures were carried out during the period under report —

Administrative
measures

- (i) The bottling system in its entirety was introduced in the Indore City and into some shops in *Pargana* Mhow to stop short sales and dilution
- (ii) The Opium *Kothas* were closed down and all their stocks were purchased by the Government. This was designed to prevent leakage and safe-guard the fiscal and administrative interests of the State
- (iii) A sum of Rs 14 000 was remitted from the vend fees for the year 1927 in view of the drop in sales of liquor by 20% or more
- (iv) Restrictive measures in regard to the sale of liquor to soldiers and other persons were put in force
- (v) The contract for the supply of country spirit to the State was renewed in favour of the old supply contractor for 5 years at a reduced rate of Rs 1 10 0 per proof gallon
- (vi) A duty of Rs 3 per maund was imposed on all *Mahuwa* imported into the Bhikangaon, Sendhwa and Brahmangaon *Parganas*
- (vii) With a view to restrict facilities for indulgence in intoxication the number of excise shops was reduced throughout the State
- (viii) The duty and selling prices of *Dubara* and *Rasi* were revised and increased in certain places including Indore City and Mhow *Pargana*
- (ix) The limit of private possession of opium was reduced from 5 to 3 *tolas*
- (x) New and advanced methods were adopted for raising the out-turn of country spirit manufactured at the Central Distillery at Barwaha and the stills were renovated and a new rectifier was installed
- (xi) A new watch and ward officer was appointed to look to the special work in connection with smuggling
- (xii) The stock of opium in the State having been exhausted, Bhanpura *Pargana* was opened to poppy cultivation for producing opium for local consumption
- (xiii) The inquiry into the *Kalali* rights of *Jagirdars* was completed and a report relating to the award of compensation to the *Jagirdars* whose *Kalali* rights were resumed when the reformed system of excise administration was introduced was submitted to Government for consideration

431 In 1928, the agreement regarding shopless zone round the Mhow Cantonment was renewed for a further period of three years. The arrangement for the supply of country spirit to the Zirapur Pargana from the Jhalawar State Distillery at Pachpahar was also renewed for a further period of two years. Similarly the arrangements with the British Nimar regarding the supply of country spirit and the location of country liquor shops in the Kanpur Beria tract were renewed for a further period of three years.

Agreements about
excise with the British
provinces and other
States.

432 The income and expenditure of the department for the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs 16,72,268 and Rs 1,20,465 3 0 as against Rs 17,28,178 8-3 and Rs 1,31,315-3 3 respectively in 1925-26.

Income and Expendi-
ture.

(c) Customs

433 The department was transferred from the portfolio of the General Minister to that of the Finance Minister in April 1926. In the same month Mr B N Khori, officiating Customs Commissioner, was transferred to the Revenue Department as Subha and Mr S V Kanungo M.A., Secretary Commerce and Industries Department, was appointed as Customs Commissioner.

434 There has been no change in the Customs policy in the State which has been to adjust the Customs Tariff with the needs and conditions of trade, so that its free growth and development may not be hampered in an attempt to raise revenue from this legitimate source. Accordingly, whenever and wherever it was found by His Highness's Government that the levy of Customs duty was likely to injure the permanent trade interests of the State they unhesitatingly gave customs facilities and concessions. The establishment of several duty free zone areas with varying concessions such as those existing at Siyaganj, Shringarh and Bamnia, and grant of exemption from payment of customs duty to the cotton mills of Indore on all articles, such as machinery, stores etc required for the *bona fide* purposes of the mills, are instances in point. In view of the acute worldwide depression and the competition with foreign trade factors that still continue to cause anxiety to the commercial classes in the State—His Highness's Government interpreted this policy more liberal and devised a number of measures calculated to protect and promote the interests of industry and trade in such critical times. Important reductions were made in customs duties, a *mandi* was opened at Mahidpur Road Station with liberal concessions, the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Sanawad was sanctioned, the limits of the duty free zone area at Siyaganj were extended, substantial concessions to the new Cloth Market in Indore City were granted and the exclusion of railway freight charges from the value of goods for purposes of assessment of customs duty *ad valorem* was allowed. These measures involved an immediate loss of revenue but the cost had been fully anticipated. The motive behind them was the fostering of trade and industry, and adding to the economic prosperity of the State. The export policy in regard to food-grains was that of gradual relaxation of control, and of constant endeavour to balance as harmoniously as possible the conflicting interests of the producers and the consumers in accordance with the changes in the general grain situation in the State from time to time.

Customs Policy

435 Until the introduction of the Indore Customs Act of 1927, Durbar Order No 7 of 1302 *Faski* and a few rules sanctioned by the Council of Regency in 1909 at the time of introducing the Border System were the main guides for the Department and the need of a regular Customs Act was much felt. Accordingly the new Customs Act was passed in July 1927 and brought into force from the 1st of October 1927.

Customs Act

- (iii) Licensees of Indore and Mhow *Parganas* from where most of the stuff goes were not allowed to keep depots for the storage of opium in their *Parganas*
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- (iv) Restrictive measures in regard to the sale of liquor to soldiers and other persons were put in force
- (v) The contract for the supply of country spirit to the State was renewed in favour of the old supply contractor for 5 years at a reduced rate of Rs 1 10 0 per proof gallon
- (vi) A duty of Rs 3 per maund was imposed on all *Mahua* imported into the Bhikangaon Sendhwa and Brahmangaon *Parganas*
- (vii) With a view to restrict facilities for indulgence in intoxication the number of excise shops was reduced throughout the State
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the much-needed facilities to trade, but also incidentally improves considerably the sanitation and appearance of the site

441. In 1929, a *mandi* was established at Mahidpur Road station with liberal concessions of Customs duty and facilities of roads etc and a weekly *hat* with certain concessions of Customs duty was also started. In order to watch more closely the interests of this and other *mandis*, a whole-time *Mandi* Officer has been appointed

Establishment of a
Mandi at Mahidpur
Road

442 The establishment of private bonded warehouses was encouraged by allotting a suitable area for the purpose near the railway station at Sanawad—a big trade centre. This measure is intended to give facility to the wholesale dealers and to promote the trade of the Nimar District.

Bonded warehouses
at Sanawad

443 The Estates of Dahi, Lalgarh and Hiranur were brought within the Customs lines of the State and *nakas* were established on the borders of Dahi, and at Lalgarh and Hiranur. A *naka* at the jagir village of Doulatpura in the Petlawad Pargana was also opened. Several experimental *nakas* were tried and those found successful, namely, Piparkhed, Akbarpur, Kethuli, Khilchupur, Jafabad and Brahmankhoda, have been retained.

New Nakas

444 The new building of the Customs Commissioner's office was completed in October 1927 and the office was shifted to it. This building removed a long-felt want of the department.

Buildings

445 Suitable buildings were also constructed departmentally for the *nakas* at the following places —

Blukangaon, Piparkhed, Bhanbarad, Nimghat, Bamnia, Tharod, Bujh, Than, Bijasin, Sikawa, Dhawli, Kodriya, Bhadlin, Kannar, Chosla, Nawli, Kherkhedi, Kalibellod and Sunel

446 Besides the above, the Dak Bungalows at Satajana and Dwarwa and the Revenue building at Nimbol were acquired for *nakas* at these places. The circle Inspector's Office and quarters at Manasa and three *nakas* on the borders of Indore Residency were constructed in 1929 through the Public Works Department.

447. In the year 1928, the work of sorting old records was pushed on in the offices of the Circle Inspectors at their respective headquarters and in 1929 a temporary staff was sanctioned by the Government to carry out the work according to the scheme sanctioned previously.

Old Records

448 A scheme for the registration of Trade Statistics which was to come into effect from 1st March 1930 was sanctioned by His Highness's Government. As the negotiations with the railway authorities were however not completed in time, the scheme could not come into force from that date but is expected to be given effect to shortly.

Trade statistics

449 The changes made in the customs tariff, as also the export duties levied on various food stuffs, during the Minority Administration in pursuance of the policy outlined above are summarised below in chronological order.

Changes in Customs

Tarif

1926.

(a) The embargo on the export of wheat was removed, and an export duty on a sliding scale was levied. Later on, in view of the

Rao gan a ong

436 To be able to prevent and detect smuggling effectively as well as to reduce to a minimum the opportunities available to the *nakedars* of harassing the public and defrauding the State of its legitimate revenue a more adequate and closer inspection was found necessary. The Inspectors having the office work also in their charge were not able to devote their full time and attention to inspection work with the result that both the office as well as the inspection work suffered. It was therefore decided to separate the office work from inspection work. The nine petty charge offices were reduced to four District Offices properly organised and each office was placed under a well paid Circle Inspector who was made responsible particularly for the efficiency of the office work and generally of the administration of the district under his charge while the Inspectors working under his general supervision and control were made fully responsible for the efficiency of the *nakas* entrusted to their respective charges. Formerly there was only one budget for the whole of the Customs Department and the Customs Commissioner used to dole out funds to the nine charge offices according to his discretion but with the reconstitution of the District offices as outlined above separate budgets were framed for the District offices in order to ensure an equitable distribution of funds and to inculcate a sense of responsibility in the District Officers in the matter of expenditure. The Scheme also provided for the systematic training of *nakedars* on whom depends very much the efficiency of the Department as they not only form the primary agency for the collection of the tax but also possess powers by the very nature of their duties and their daily contact with the public which they can use for good or ill.

437 Similarly efforts were made to put the Collecting staff on a better footing. The number of *nakedars* was reduced but their scale of pay was improved and a new superior grade of *nakedars* carrying still higher salaries and allowances was also created. A new post of an Assistant to the Customs Commissioner was created in the budget for 1929-30.

New Co on Ma lei

438 In order to facilitate the development of the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Cloth Market the Government sanctioned in the year 1927 the grant of rebate of half the duty on cloth imported into the Market with the provision that such cloth if sold within the State territory to persons other than retail purchasers would be charged the remaining half of the duty. Subsequently the concession of free transport of cloth from the Market to any part of the State excepting the Indore City was granted the object of this preferential treatment being to induce other cloth merchants of the City to remove their shops to the Cloth Market.

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445 Suitable buildings were also constructed departmentally for the *nakas* at the following places —

Blukangaon Piparkhed Bhanbarad Nimohat Bamnia Tharod Bujh Than Bijasan Silkuwa Dhawli Kodriya Bhadli Kanar Ghosla Narai Kherkhedi Kalibilloid and Sunel

446 Besides the above the Dik Bungalows at Satjana and Dawana and the Revenue building at Nimbol were required for *nakas* at these places. The Circle Inspector's Office and quarters at Manasa and three *nakas* on the borders of Indore Residency were constructed in 1929 through the Public Works Department.

447 In the year 1928 the work of sorting old records was pushed on in the offices of the Circle Inspectors at their respective headquarters and in 1929 a temporary staff was sanctioned by the Government to carry out the work according to the scheme sanctioned previously. Old Records

448 A scheme for the registration of Trade Statistics which was to come into effect from 1st March 1930 was sanctioned by His Highness's Government. As the negotiations with the railway authorities were however not completed in time the scheme could not come into force from that date but is expected to be given effect to shortly. Trade Statistics

449 The changes made in the customs tariff as also the export duties levied on various food stuffs during the Minority Administration in pursuance of the policy outlined above are summarised below in chronological order. Changes in Customs Tariff

1926

(a) The embargo on the export of wheat was removed and an export duty on a sliding scale was levied. Later on, in view of the

Reorganisations

436 To be able to prevent and detect smuggling effectively as well as to reduce to a minimum the opportunities available to the *nakedars* of harassing the public and defrauding the State of its legitimate revenue, a more adequate and closer inspection was found necessary. The Inspectors having the office work also in their charge were not able to devote their full time and attention to inspection work, with the result that both the office as well as the inspection work suffered. It was therefore decided to separate the office work from inspection work. The nine petty charge offices were reduced to four District Offices properly organised, and each office was placed under a well paid Circle Inspector, who was made responsible particularly for the efficiency of the office work and generally of the administration of the district under his charge, while the Inspectors working under his general supervision and control were made fully responsible for the efficiency of the *nakas* entrusted to their respective charges. Formerly, there was only one budget for the whole of the Customs Department and the Customs Commissioner used to dole out funds to the nine charge offices, according to his discretion, but with the reconstitution of the District offices, as outlined above, separate budgets were framed for the District offices in order to ensure an equitable distribution of funds and to inculcate a sense of responsibility in the District Officers in the matter of expenditure. The Scheme also provided for the systematic training of *nakedars* on whom depends very much the efficiency of the Department as they not only form the primary agency for the collection of the tax but also possess powers, by the very nature of their duties and their daily contact with the public, which they can use for good or ill.

437 Similarly efforts were made to put the Collecting staff on a better footing. The number of *nakedars* was reduced but their scale of pay was improved and a new superior grade of *nakedars* carrying still higher salaries and allowances was also created. A new post of an Assistant to the Customs Commissioner was created in the budget for 1929-30.

New Cloth Market

438 In order to facilitate the development of the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Cloth Market the Government sanctioned in the year 1927 the grant of rebate of half the duty on cloth imported into the Market with the provision that such cloth, if sold within the State territory to persons other than retail purchasers, would be charged the remaining half of the duty. Subsequently the concession of free transport of cloth from the Market to any part of the State excepting the Indore City was granted, the object of this preferential treatment being to induce other cloth merchants of the City to remove their shops to the Cloth Market.

439 In 1928, the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Cloth Market was declared a free zone area like Siyaganj for three years in the first instance with the additional concession that cloth imported in retail quantities from the market into the State was also exempted from payment of duty.

Extension of Custom
free area [Siyaganj]

440 The Siyaganj area, declared since 1891 to be outside the Customs line, having lately developed into the most important distributing centre of goods in Central India and become very much congested, was in 1928 extended southwards to the Khan river and the *nullah* flowing from it. In 1929 again, a large area of land and private houses were acquired at a cost of about one and a half lakhs of rupees for the expansion of trade in *karana*, timber, motor cars, bicycles etc. The site occupied by the Normal School was also acquired for this purpose. Out of this area, several blocks have been sold to *bona fide* traders and it is expected that the sale proceeds of the blocks will meet the cost of compensation and construction of roads etc. This Scheme not only affords

the much needed facilities to trade but also incidentally improves considerably the sanitation and appearance of the site

441 In 1929 a *mandi* was established at Mahadpur Road station with liberal concessions of Customs duty and facilities of roads etc and a weekly *hat* with certain concessions of Customs duty was also started In order to watch more closely the interests of this and other *mandis*, a whole-time *Mandi* Officer has been appointed Establishment of a *Mandi* at Mahadpur Road

442 The establishment of private bonded warehouses was encouraged by allotting a suitable area for the purpose near the railway station at Sanawad—a big trade centre This measure is intended to give facility to the wholesale dealers and to promote the trade of the Nimar District Bonded warehouses at Sanawad

443 The Estates of Dahi Lalgarh and Hirapur were brought within the Customs lines of the State and *nakas* were established on the borders of Dahi and at Lalgarh and Hirapur A *naka* at the jagir village of Doulatpura in the Petlawad *Pargana* was also opened Several experimental *nakas* were tried and those found successful namely Piparkhed Akbarpur Kethuli Khilchur Jafabad and Brahmankhed have been retained New *Nakas*

444 The new building of the Customs Commissioner's office was completed in October 1927 and the office was shifted to it This building removed a long felt want of the department Building

445 Suitable buildings were also constructed departmentally for the *nakas* at the following places —

Bhikangaon Piparkhed Bhinbarad Nimghat, Bamna, Thorod Bujh Than Bijayan Silkuwa Dhawli Kodriya Bhadian Kanar Ghosla Nawli Kherkhedi Kalibillo and Sunel

446 Besides the above the Dik Bungalows at Satjana and Dwara and the Revenue building at Nimbol were acquired for *nakas* at these places The circle Inspector's Office and quarters at Manasa and three *nakas* on the borders of Indore Residency were constructed in 1929 through the Public Works Department

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449 The changes made in the customs tariff as also the export duties levied on various food stuffs during the Minority Administration in pursuance of the policy outlined above are summarised below in chronological order Changes in Customs Tariff

(a) The embargo on the export of wheat was removed and an export duty on a sliding scale was levied Later on, in view of the

condition of the ensuing crop and the general grain situation, the sliding scale was modified in one respect viz, the export duty of Rs. 6 per *man* if the price ranged from Rs 28 to Rs 36 per *man* was raised to Rs 8 per *man* when the price ranged from Rs 30 to Rs 40 per *man*

(b) The embargo on the export of *Juar* was also removed in September and an export duty of Re 1 per *man* was levied but, serious damage having been caused to the *Aharif* crop by excessive rains in some parts the export duty was later on raised to Rs 2-8-0 per *man*

(c) Export duty on bones was increased from Re 1 to Rs 2 per cart load and a fresh duty on crushed bones was introduced at As 8 per cart

1927

(a) With a view to protecting the State Forests, import duty on foreign timber was raised from Rs 2 and Re 1 to Rs 3 on 1st and 2nd class timber and from Re 1 to Rs 2 on bamboos

(b) An *ad valorem* duty of 0 1-0 in the rupee was levied on Ajwan instead of annas 0 12-0 per maund

(c) The protective import duty of Rs 7 13-0% *ad valorem* on cloth manufactured of yarns of 16 to 20 counts and on yarns of 8 to 20 counts was abolished and a uniform duty of Rs 3 2-0 per cent on all kinds of cloth was substituted instead in view of the fact that the mills in the State did not require further protection

(d) The sliding scale of export duty on wheat was modified

1928

Customs duties were reduced on—

(a) Sugar from Rs 2 to 1-4-0 per maund at an estimated yearly loss of 1 lakh of rupees

(b) Cloth from Rs 3 2-0 to Rs 1 9-0 per cent at an estimated yearly loss of Ps 30 000

(c) Gold from annas 2 to anna 1 per *tola*

(d) Silver from As 8 to As 4 per 100 *tolas* at an estimated yearly loss of Rs 10 000

(e) Cotton seeds from As 6 to As 3 per maund at an estimated annual loss of Rs 16 000

(f) On half finished brass utensils from Rs 3 2-0 to Ps 1 9-0 per cent.

(g) The export duty on *Juar* and wheat was reduced from Rs 2 8-0 to Rs 1 4-0 and from Rs 6 to Rs 5 per *man* respectively.

In addition to all the above, it was ordered by Government that Railway freight should be excluded from the value of dutiable goods for the purposes of assessment of duty

1929

(a) Export duty on *Juar* was raised to Rs 8 per *man*

(b) The sliding scale of export duty on wheat was modified to the effect that in case the rate of wheat rose to Rs 35 or higher per *man*, the rate of duty should be Rs 15 per *man*

(c) Export duty on maize was raised to Rs 3 per *man*

All the three measures were taken on account of the premature close of the monsoon and the failure of the winter showers

450 The income and expenditure of the department during the year 1929 amounted to Rs. 16,93,939 and Rs. 1,81,481, as against Rs 16,39,741 and Rs 1,57,844 in 1925

(f) *Forests,*

451 Rai Bahadur Shyam Sunderlal continued to be the Conservator of Forests Personnel

452 The Indore and Khargone Divisions, being rather large, were reduced in 1926 by the creation of a new division named the Barwaha Forest Division under a new Extra Assistant Conservator. This post at Rs 150 was created in lieu of a Senior Ranger's post at Rs 110 p m Administrative Reforms

453 A revised scale of pay of the controlling Executive and Protective Staff was brought into effect from 1st October 1929. A few posts in the clerical and menial staff were also provided in the budget for the new Division

454 For purposes of administration, the State forests are divided into five divisions, each being in the charge of an Assistant or Extra-Assistant Conservator. On 1st October 1929, the designation of three Extra Assistant Conservators was changed into Assistant Conservators and since then all the five Divisions have been in the charge of Assistant Conservators of Forests who are assisted by 11 Rangers System and Policy

455 The policy of the department is to refrain from further reservation of extensive areas, in view of the growing demand for land for purposes of cultivation

456 The areas disafforested already have been almost cleared of forest growth. Consequent on disafforestation, the demarcation lines were altered and old pillars repaired, where necessary Disafforestation and demarcation

457 The demand for thin timber having decreased owing to the introduction of corrugated iron sheets in the villages it necessitated a revision of the working plans and consequently the post of a special officer was sanctioned in 1929 to revise the same. The Special Officer accordingly started the work in January, 1930, and had completed the field work of the biggest Forest Division by the beginning of May Revision of working plans

458 Except in the case of the grass operations in Petlawad Range, which were carried on departmentally, all other minor forest produce Exploitation

by Lt-Col J S Barker, MVO, who took over charge of the Chief Engineer and PWD Member's Office on 16th February 1929

Sanctioned grants and
Expenditure

480 The original budget grant for the year 1925-26 stood at Rs 11,85,100, but was subsequently increased to Rs 14,70,677 against which a total expenditure of Rs 12,07,699, including Rs 1,12,813 on account of establishment, was incurred. In addition to this, a sum of Rs 5,83,300 was provided for the Lal Bagh Palace works, the work being done under the supervision of Mr Bernard Triggs, architect

481 The fixed grant for the year 1926-27 under all heads amounted to Rs 14,09,879 against which an outlay of Rs 13,35,968 only was incurred

482 In the year 1927-28, the final grant and the outlay amounted to Rs 23,20,831 and Rs 14,93,489 respectively. A large balance of Rs 8,27,342 that lapsed at the end of the year was due mainly to actual savings in works on completion and to the fact that the Water Works and the Drainage Schemes were not ready and consequently not sanctioned till the end of the year

483 The total expenditure for the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs 20,20,457, against the sanctioned grant of Rs 21,73,671

484 For the year 1929-30, a sum of Rs 22,05,956 has been provided for the PWD which includes a provision of Rs 8,00,000 for the Water Supply and Drainage projects also

House Engineering

485 Works of a ceremonial nature or other petty works according to the requirements of the Palace were carried out by the department whenever required

Water Supply

486 The question of improving the Drainage, the Water Supply and the health and sanitation of the Indore City engaged the attention of the Government and they accorded sanction in 1927 for the preparation of a Drainage and Water Supply Scheme. The services of Mr B L Modak, Assistant Engineer (now Acting Executive Engineer) Poona Drainage Division, were obtained on loan for a period of three years from the Bombay Government and he was placed in charge of the Indore Water Supply and Drainage Division. He was also entrusted with the project of Emergency Water Supply to the City for 1928 for which a sum of Rs 1,25,525 was sanctioned. The Scheme was taken in hand and practically completed except for a length of the gallery below Pipha Pala. The new pumps gave great relief to the City during the summer of 1928 when the water supply conditions all round were very precarious

Indore Water
Supply Division

487. As regards the permanent Water Supply, the following sources were examined —

- (1) Large wells and shallow bores
- (2) Catchment to the south of Indore
- (3) The Sipra, Gambhir and Chambal rivers

488 The wells were tested and were found to be quite inadequate. Experience showed that catchments to the south of Indore also could not provide an adequate supply at all times even if they were improved with a capital expenditure of Rs 25 lakhs and recurring charges of Rs 50,000 annually. Thus the three rivers, viz, Sipra, Gambhir and Chambal, remained to be considered. As the Chambal is at a great distance, it

was not taken into account and of the remaining two, the Gambhur, being entirely within the State limits in the vicinity of Indore City and nearer than the Sipra, was preferred as a source of supply. As a result of careful measurements of discharges and extensive surveys of the whole Gambhur valley, it was found that the Badarkha site about 1 mile north of the Indore Depulpur Road was by far the best available site for the construction of a storage reservoir and this site was finally approved by all the expert advisers of the State.

489 The Water Supply Project is, in brief, as follows —

Water will be impounded by a dam at Badarkha and pumped electrically (Power being obtained from Indore) through a 27" Main to settling and filtering tanks on the Deodharam Hill which lies about half way between the Pumping Station and Indore City. From Deodharam, the water will flow by gravity through a 27" Main to Indore City.

490 The preliminary estimated cost of both the Water Supply and the Drainage Schemes as sanctioned by the Cabinet in March 1929, is Rs 58 50 000 and an allotment of Rs 8,00,000 was sanctioned for expenditure during 1929-30. (The revised estimate comes to over 70 lakhs.)

491 Pipes for both the rising and gravity Mains have been ordered from the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., and the work of laying the pipes has progressed very satisfactorily, about one-third of the Gravitation Main having been laid.

492 Works at Deodharam Hill were also started, the quarters for the staff there were completed and the site for the Raw Water tank excavated. The valve tower at Phulkalaria has been started, besides quarters for the staffs there and at Badarkha Dam.

493 Many schemes were prepared from time to time, a history of Indore Drainage which is given in pages 199 to 239 of the Volume of Report and correspondence on Indore City Water Supply and Drainage 1927-1929 from which it will be seen that an entirely new Scheme was devised by Mr. Modak, the Executive Engineer, Water Supply and Drainage Division. Briefly speaking, the project is for pumping the sewage of certain low-level areas in Junni Indore by electrically driven pumps and passing the same into a Main Sewer of the high level or gravitation area and then to pass all the sewage by gravitation to the ground about two miles north of the limits of Indore City where it will be treated by broad irrigation. This scheme has been approved by Mr. Maddocks of Bombay and the portion that will arrange to keep all pollution out of the Khan river has been sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs 11½ lakhs, this sum being part of the sum of Rs 58 50,000 referred to in para 490 *supra*.

494 Reports and correspondence on the Indore City Water Supply and Drainage Schemes 1927 to 1929 have been published recently in two volumes.

495 A scheme for pumping water from the Cangabadi on the Sipra river with an elevated Balancing Tank near the Police Lane, involving an expenditure of Rs 1,00,000, was sanctioned by the Government in 1929 for Mahadpur town. Accordingly an allotment of Rs 30,000 was made for this work in the budget for 1929-30, and a start has already been made in the construction of this work.

Mahadpur Water Supply

Contribuonal work

496 The following important contributonal works were carried out by the Department at the cost noted against each —

(i) Nurses Institute Children's Ward and other Contributional Works	Rs 1 00 992
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The construction of the following works is in hand —

(i) The Eye Hospital and Family Ward	Rs 80 000
(ii) Kalyanmai Nursing Home	Rs 1 08,500
(iii) Orphanage at Indore	Rs 76 900

Original works in building Road etc.

497 The following are some of the important works carried out by the Department during the period under review. The expenditure incurred on them has been noted against each —

Original Works Civil Buildings

1	Completing Corner House No 18 in Tukoganj	Rs 26 940
2	Completing northern portion of Yeshwant Club	25 007
3	Constructing marble Chhatra in memory of the late Princess Snehalata Paje	41 197
4	Additional Poshnkh room at Yeshwant Niwas Palace	3 691
5	Kitchen at Bijasani Bungalow	2 608
6	Constructing shed at Old Moti Bungalow for Settlement Patwaris	15 500
7	Constructing Amin's office and carriers at Zirapur	20 197
8	Constructing Chhatra at Maheshwar in memory of Her late Highness Luxmi Bai Masahaba	10
9	Constructing elephant stalls at Indore (will be completed by September 1930)	57
10	Constructing rest shed at Bhesla	8
11	Constructing roads and gutters at Maharaja Tukoji Rao Cloth Market	70
12	Providing extra shutters and asbestos cement plaster at Rampur Kothi	
13	Improvement in the slanting of partitions and alterations to Baxi Bagh Bungalow No 1	
14	Constructing quarters for the Military guards at Baxi Bagh	
15	Constructing Tent Godown at Palasia	
16	Constructing new Kitchen at Sriee Gopal Mandir	
17	Renewing the roof of servants quarters at Daryao Mahal Palace Barwaha	
18	Constructing new State stables (Coach House etc.	

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2	Completing northern portion of Yeshwant Club	25 007
3	Constructing marble Chhatra in memory of the late Princess Snehalata Raje	41 197
4	Additional Poshakh room at Yeshwant Niwas Palace	3 691
5	Kitchen at Bijasani Bungalow	2 508
6	Constructing shed at Old Moti Bungalow for Settlement <i>Patwaris</i>	15 500
7	Constructing Amin's office and quarters at Zariapuri	30 497
8	Constructing <i>Chhatra</i> at Maheshwar in memory of Her late Highness Laxmi Bai Masahabra	40 406
9	Constructing elephant stalls at Indore (will be completed by September 1930)	57 632
10	Constructing rest shed at Bhesla	8 825
11	Constructing roads and gutters at Maharaja Tukoji Rao Cloth Market	30 639
12	Providing extra shutters and asbestos cement plaster at Rampur <i>Kothi</i>	7 244
13	Improvement in the shape of additions and alterations to Baxi Bagh Bungalow No 1	11 194
14	Constructing quarters for the Military guards at Baxi Bagh	2 618
15	Constructing Tent Gola on at Palasia	2 77
16	Constructing new kitchen at Shree Gopal Mandir	0 116
17	Renewing the roof of servants quarters at Durgam Mahal Palace Barwaha	7 609
18	Constructing new State stables (Corch House etc in progress)	3 97 090
19	Constructing the Indore Hotel	91 270
20	Drainage arrangement to stone ledages at Rampur <i>Kothi</i>	2 051
21	Repairs to Bahi <i>Kothis</i> Nos 1 & 2	52 792
22	Constructing a new office for the Customs Commissioner at Indore	21 656
23	Construction of new Post Offices at —	
(1)	Mandleshwar	4 976
(2)	Maheshwar	4 120
(3)	Khargone	7 134
(4)	Rampura	4 330
(5)	Sanawad	7 346
(6)	Bhukangaon	2 728

24	Additions and alterations to Sirafa Post Office, Indore City	Rs	5,721
25	Additional room on the porch of New Moti Bungalow	"	3,076
26	Dismantling and re building cracked portions of Yeshwant Niwas Palace	"	25,477
27	Constructing a new Science block at Holkar College, Indore	"	30,990
28	Constructing Laboratory in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital Indore	"	32,445
29	Thorough repairs to <i>Khasbards'</i> lines	"	15,651
30	Constructing new well at European servants quarters at Lal Bagh	"	1,753
31	Constructing Divisional Forest Office, Khargone	"	11,328
32	Constructing combined <i>Mahal</i> and <i>Subha's</i> office at Indore	"	86,000
33	Improvements to Somerset Palace at Bombay including repairs to approaches	"	37,724
34	Constructing Municipal Conservancy Lines at Indore	,	33,000
35	Constructing Sayer buildings at Manasa	"	20,000
36	Constructing <i>nakas</i> at Rampura King Edward Hospital, Rajgadh Kothi and Maharani Sarai	"	11,001
37	Constructing <i>Najib Amin's</i> Office at Warla	,	15,630
38	Extension to Bazaar Market (work in progress)	"	80,810
39	Repairs to Rang Mahal at Chandwad (work in progress)	"	21,600
40	Constructing combined <i>Amin's</i> and <i>Munsiff's</i> office at Maheshwar	"	25,580
41	Constructing warehouse with office and subsidiary buildings at Sendhwa	,	6,480
42	Putting corrugated iron sheet roof over the existing porch of 12 stalls in Gaushala lines	,	12,000
43	Thorough repairs and additions and alterations carried out to certain buildings	,	13,149
44	Constructing a witness shed for <i>Munsiff</i> Court at Sendhwa		2,481
45	Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Indore	,	18,000
46	Additions to the Bungalow occupied by Major Durham Director of State Music in Neoratan Bagh at Indore	,	3,022

In Progress

47	Construction of a Liquor warehouse with servants quarters and latrines at Petlawad	,	9,200
48	Extension of the existing kitchen at the European servants quarters No 2 at Lalbagh	"	2,200
49	Construction of 2 rooms for the Kamathi and sweeper at the New Moti Bungalow		1,410
50	Wire fencing latrine and verandah to Tarana Warehouse building and a <i>Choudhary's</i> quarters		2,280
51	Additions to the 2nd floor of the New Moti Bungalow Indore for Legal Remembrances office	,	2,496
52	Construction of a new Meat Market in Rampura Indore (work just started)		15,560
53	Construction of a new Lunatic Asylum on the Indore Saver Road (work just started)		37,350
54	Construction of 3 small rooms for the State Press at Annabhatha Building, Indore	,	1,800
55	Constructing quarters for <i>Amin</i> at Mhow	,	6,600

Contributionsal work

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Original works in building buildings, Road etc.

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10	Constructing rest shed at Bhesla	8 825
11	Constructing roads and gutters at Mahatma Tukoji Rao Cloth Market	30 639
12	Providing extra shutters and asbestos cement plaster at Rampur Kothi	7 244
13	Improvement in the shape of additions and alterations to Baxi Bagh Bungalow No 1	11 194
14	Constructing quarters for the Military guards at Baxi Bagh	2 618
15	Constructing Tent Godown at Palasia	2 77
16	Constructing new kitchen at Shree Gopal Mandir	6 116
17	Renewing the roof of servants quarters at Daryao Malal Palace Barwaha	7 659
18	Constructing new State stables (Couch House etc. in progress)	3 97 095
19	Constructing the Indore Hotel	91 270
20	Drainage arrangement to stop leakages at Pampur Kothi	2 051
21	Repairs to Kahi Kothis Nos 1 & 2	52 792
22	Constructing a new office for the Customs Commissioner at Indore	21 656
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	(1) Mandleshwar	4 976
	(2) Maheshwar	4 120
	(3) Khargone	7 134
	(4) Rampura	4 330
	(5) Sanawad	7 346
	(6) Bhikangaon	2 728

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36	Constructing <i>nakas</i> at Rampura, King Edward Hospital, Rajgarh Kothi and Maharani Sarai	"	11,001
37	Constructing <i>Najib Amin's</i> Office at Warla	"	15 630
38	Extension to Doanquet Market (work in progress)	"	80 810
39	Repairs to Rang Mahal at Chandwad (work in progress)	"	21,600
40	Constructing combined <i>Amin's</i> and <i>Munsiff's</i> office at Maheshwar	"	25,580
41	Constructing warehouse with office and subsidiary buildings at Sendhwa	"	6,480
42	Putting corrugated iron sheet roof over the existing porch of 12 stalls in Gaushala lines	"	12,000
43	Thorough repairs and additions and alterations carried out to certain buildings	"	13,149
44	Constructing a witness shed for <i>Munsiff</i> Court at Sendhwa	"	2 484
45	Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Indore	"	18,000
46	Additions to the Bungalow occupied by Major Durham, Director of State Music in Neoratan Bagh at Indore	"	3,022

In Progress

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50	Wire fencing latrine and verandah to Tatari Warehouse building and a <i>Chaukidar's</i> quarters	"	2 280
51	Additions to the 2nd floor of the New Moti Bungalow, Indore for Legal Remembrances office	"	2 196
52	Construction of a new Meat Market in Rampura Indore (work just started)	"	15 560
53	Construction of a new Lunatic Asylum on the Indore Saver Road (work just started)	"	37,300
54	Construction of 3 small rooms for the State Press at Annabhathia Building, Indore	"	1,800
55	Constructing quarters for <i>Amin</i> at Mhow	"	6,600

Police Buildings

1	Constructing Police out post at Indiranagar Mandi	Rs 4 493
2	Renewing the roof of Special Reserve Lines at Indore	23 798
3	Construction of Out post and quarters at Zarda	18 270
	at Kayatha	8 322
	at Semli	6 639
4	Construction of Risaldars quarters at Mounted Police Lines	2 636
5	Construction of New Police Station at Sarafa Indore City	17 323
6	Construction of Police buildings at Kannod	40 880
7	Construction of quarters for one Head Constable at Tukoganj	2 841
8	Construction of quarters for 2 Head Constables at Juna Indore	3 458
9	Repairs to married Constables Lines at Bhanpura	3 102
10	Constructing Police buildings at Zirapur	21 371
11	do do do at Rampura	18 170
12	do do do at Ragvi	16 000
13	do do do 10 married men's quarters at Rampura (work in progress)	10 940
14	Constructing combined Out post with quarters at Barrua	7 250
15	Constructing Out post at Makodi	9 500

Educational Buildings

1	Expenditure in connection with construction of 12 Primary Schools	9 831
2	Converting Binodiram Balchand's house into Primary School	13 496
3	Extension to School at Bhikangaon	3 116
4	Construction of Primary Schools in the City —	
	(1) Nandlalpura	8 044
	(2) Topkiana Theatre	7 364
	(3) Kadaoghat	5 326
5	Renewing the roof of the School at Khaigone	2 581
6	Construction of School Type II at Mandleshwar	4 997
7	Construction of skeleton school at Mohammadpur	3 180
8	Pe-building School at Chandwasa	3 261
9	Construction of Primary School at Nayapura Indore City	7 539
10	Constructing 3 additional rooms at the Lady Reading Training School	2 790
11	Constructing Chowkidars quarters in Maharaja Shiwaji Rao High School	1 300
12	Constructing servants quarters in Maharaja Shiwaji Rao High School	1 252
13	Constructing School for Sweepers children at Nayapura	1 355
14	Constructing Primary School Khategaon	6 127
15	Constructing School at Susari	1 575
16	Extension to School at Shamgarh	1 466
17	Constructing School at Nisarpur	2 511
18	Extension to School building Bijalpur	3 800

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 19. Constructing Rural Normal School at Bijalpur (work in hand, design by Educational Department). | Rs. 38,400 |
| 20. Constructing High School at Rampura. | 11,950 |

Dak Bungalow.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Constructing 3rd Class Inspection Bungalow with Out-houses at Kasrawad (work just started)... | 9,235 |
|--|-------|

Medical Buildings.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Constructing doctors' quarters and compounders' quarters at Caroth. | 7,607 |
| 2. Constructing new well in the compound of Barwaha Dispensary. | 2,513 |

Jail Buildings.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Constructing gallows inside the Central Jail, Indore. | 5,130 |
| 2. Constructing Jail buildings and Warders' quarters at Tarana. | 5,622 |
| 3. Constructing Weaving shed at Caroth and compound wall. | 6,729 |
| 4. Completing juvenile offenders' ward at Central Jail. | 2,000 |

498. Repairs to the metalled roads constructed and maintained by Road the State were carried out by the Department every year and, in addition to that, the following new roads were constructed at the cost noted against each —

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Bhanpura Osara Road (Portion) | Rs 8,487 |
| 2. Rupakhedi Chosla. | 73,535 |
| 3. Khargone-Un-Julwania Road (Portion) (in progress). | 1,77,854 |
| 4. Chambal Depalpur Road (Portion) (in progress). | 1,15,780 |
| 5. Indore Sawer Road (Special Repairs). | 71,126 |
| 6. Satwas Hatnori Road | 43,531 |
| 7. Bijwar Kataphor Road (in progress). | 1,22,792 |
| 8. British portion of Sanawad-Khargone Road (Special Repairs). | 18,058 |
| 9. Approach road to Gautampura town | 4,475 |
| 10. Bhanpura by-pass road. | 5,200 |
| 11. Asphalting the road from south-east end of King Edward Hall compound to Old Palace | 15,000 |
| 12. New branch road from Gogapur-Mahudpur-Chosla road towards Kharwa | 3,063 |

Original works, Miscellaneous Public Improvements

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Emergency Water Supply. | 83,040 |
|----------------------------|--------|

499. The total expenditure on Original Works and Repairs, including the charges for the Establishment of the P.W.D., is given in the following table —

Works,	Ordinary expenditure from 1925- 26 to 9 5- 1930	Special ex- penditure from 1925- 26 to 9 5- 1930.	Total
I. ORIGINAL WORKS			
Civil Buildings ...	16,75,180	3,98,736	20,73,916
Communication	5,76,531	1,27,108	7,03,639
Miscellaneous Public improve- ments	38,718	11,74,236	12,12,954
Total	22,90,429	17,00,080	39,90,509
II REPAIRS,			
Civil Buildings . ..	11,21,543	1,04,427	12,29,970
Communication	11,35,609	2,167	11,37,860
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments .	51,684	2,002	53,736
Irrigation .	41,622		41,622
Total . .	23,50,548	1,12,646	24,63,194
III ESTABLISHMENT	5,40,547	40,287	5,80,834
Grand Total	51,81,524	18,53,013	70,34,537

CHAPTER VII.
REVENUE AND FINANCE

(a) *Introductory.*

500. The following statement shows the actuals of the Revenue and Expenditure for the past four years (1925-26 to 1928-29):—

ACTUALS			
Year.	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference.
1925-26	1,30,50,618	1,20,51,036	9,99,682
1926-27	1,16,14,609	1,06,48,796	9,65,813
1927-28	1,31,28,189	1,18,19,969	13,08,220
1928-29	1,37,59,179	1,24,55,140	13,04,039
			45,77,654

501. The budgets for all the years were well balanced and the expenditure budgets, though they invariably contained some substantial increases over the previous allotments in the case of Nation-building departments and works of public utility and relief, were so planned as to ensure a handsome balance in hand each year.

502. Extra expenditure had to be met from the current revenue of the State on various items, prominent among them being:—

1. Payment of arrear bills
2. Payment of donations
3. Construction of a modern Electric Power House
4. Public Buildings.
5. City Drainage and Water Supply
6. Public Health and Sanitation

503. In assessing correctly, therefore, the improvement that the financial position of the State made during the period under review, due consideration has to be paid to this additional expenditure which could have been avoided only at the sacrifice of some of the greatly needed measures, ensuring better amenities of life to the people of the State, and *inter alia* to the recurring increase in expenditure involved in the grant of improved and graded scale of salaries to almost all classes of State servants.

504. The financial position of the State on 1st March 1930 as compared to that on 1st March 1926 is shown below —

	1st March 1926.	1st March 1930.
	Rs	Rs.
Cash Balance in Treasury.	21,38,592	47,94,702
Investments.	1,69,84,201	1,98,95,263
Loans.	41,13,616	35,63,111
Advances.	7,91,055	96,071
Liabilities.	32,43,673	30,16,645
Net Assets.	2,10,83,792	2,53,33,502

505 There was thus a net saving of Rs 42 49 710 during the period under review

506 There has been no increase in taxation during the period under review on the other hand the incidence of taxation has decidedly been lowered in some cases besides temporary concessions allowed on various occasions to foster trade and industry The rates of assessment of land sanctioned in the recent Settlement have been based on the principle of minimum assessment with a maximum guarantee of increasing returns from the soil

507 The addition of Rs 42 49,710 to the net assets of the State, secured without any additional impositions and notwithstanding extra expenditure incurred in the interests of the well being and prosperity of the people should prove to be a very useful contribution towards the consolidation of the finances of the State On account of the increase in the obligations of the State which has been very marked of late all progressive governments are finding their expenditure budgets growing steadily but inevitably and a carefully preserved surplus is the only sure and reliable guarantee against the credit or the finances of a State being strained in times of emergency or exceptional expenditure which no amount of human calculation can at times foresee

(b) Accounts Department

1 HUZUR FADNISI

508 Muntazim Bahadur N M Sherlekar B A held the post of the Huzur Fadnis or Accountant General till the 20th January 1927, when he died and was succeeded by Lala Chhotelal the Senior Deputy Accountant General who continued to hold the appointment till the end of the period under review

509 The system of working in this office was overhauled during the period under review and a number of important changes were introduced The staff was strengthened both as regards number and quality Internal changes calculated to add to the efficiency of the working of the office were made by effecting suitable redistribution of work among the various sections As a result of the reforms introduced, the control of the department was considerably improved and so far as the principal aims of the Accounts Department go viz (1) proper and punctual check on the expenditure and (ii) advice for proper maintenance of accounts some distinct improvements have been made

Add on staff and
Revision of salaries.

510 The total number of Gazetted Officers (under recurring) was increased from 10 to 13 This increase in number was brought about by creating three posts of Assistant Accountant General in addition to the two already existing and one of the Accounts Inspector and by reducing two posts of the Personal Assistant to the Accountant General and the Accountant First Grade Another new post of Inspecting Officer on Rs 200 p m was created in the year 1928 29 with a view to exercising proper control and efficient supervision over the work of accounts inspection on the post of an Accounts Inspector having been reduced Of late another post of Municipal Auditor has also been created Thus the Gazetted staff at the end of the period was made up as follows —

Accountant General	1
Deputy Accountants General	2
Assistant Accountants General	5
Inspecting Officer	1
Local & Outside Inspectors	3
Municipal Auditor	1

511 During the period under review the pay of the staff was improved and placed on a time-scale graded basis. Some incompetent persons were removed either by the grant of pension or gratuity or by transfer and better and efficient persons were appointed in their place. The strength of the clerical establishment rose from 110 to 137 and that of the menial establishment from 41 to 49.

512 *Inspection Section*—This Section was created to secure a proper maintenance of accounts in the *Karkhanas* and *Mahals* and other offices in the mofussil and to point out discrepancies which could not be brought to notice in the audit of accounts. Mr K. B. Mone was appointed as the Inspecting Officer on the 1st October 1928 and the Accounts Inspectors were placed under him. Inspection of 55 *Karkhanas* and Courts and 20 *Mahals* was carried out in 1929 as against 12 and 24 respectively in 1928 and the results obtained furnish a fair indication of the improvement which this Section is capable of bringing about.

513 *Municipal Audit*—It being considered necessary to carry out the audit of the accounts of the City and District Municipalities by an independent Office, a post of Municipal Auditor was created together with the necessary staff and a separate audit unit as a branch of the Local Audit Section was formed.

514 *Special Codification Branch*—Rai Saheb T. Hari Rao B.A. a retired Senior Superintendent of the Madras Government Secretariat was appointed as Special Officer for Codification work from 26th March 1928, Mr D. G. Khokhrekhar Accounts Inspector along with the requisite staff being placed under him. The work turned out by this Section is as follows—

- (i) Revised Civil Service Regulations upto the Leave Chapter
- (ii) Accounts Code first eight Chapters
- (iii) Rules relating to the Holkar State Provident Fund and other Miscellaneous work.

515 The services of Rai Saheb T. Hari Rao terminated in September 1929 and the Senior Deputy Accountant General was asked to superintend the work of this Section till the 22nd April 1930 when Mr T. K. Dutt, B.A. a retired Officer of the United Provinces was appointed as Codification Officer.

516 *Traveller Allowance Rules*—The Travelling Allowance Rules were revised twice—once in 1927 and again in 1928 ensuring a scale of allowances commensurate with the present day requirements.

517 *Pre audit System*—The introduction of this system of accounts was taken up in 1923 and it was first applied to the audit of all Travelling Allowance Bills of the State servants whereby a number of complications arising out of excess amounts not infrequently drawn in the Travelling Allowance Bills and the consequent delay in the settlement of objections which take up a great deal of time and attention of both the drawing and the Audit Offices are expected to be greatly minimised. In order to secure an expeditious disposal of work the Karkhanewari Section was reorganized and split up into two Sub Sections Post Audit and Pre-Audit and some new forms of returns registers etc. were introduced.

518 *Weeding out of the old Records*—No efforts having ever been made in the past to sort and weed out old records there were heavy accumulations and the weeding out of such an enormous mass was no easy task, the complications were further increased by the records being in

a number of different languages that had been in vogue from time to time as the medium of correspondence. In the month of July 1926 there fore a Committee consisting of 5 members including the Huzur Fardis as its convener was appointed to consider the question of weeding out the records and orders were passed for the constitution of Sub Committees of different Departmental Officers to make useful suggestions to the Central Committee in connection with the framing of necessary rules. In 1929 the Government also appointed a Higher Committee consisting of (1) the Finance Minister (2) the Revenue Minister (3) the P W D Member and (4) the Huzur Fardis to prepare a general scheme for the weeding out of the records of various departments. The Committee held 4 sittings and submitted a report to the Government. The Central Committee held 28 sittings and so far Rules for weeding out the records of the Police the Secretariat and the Customs the Stationery and Printing Departments and the Offices of the Director of School Education and the Legal Remembrancer have been passed by the Government while those for the records of the Judicial the Rural Development the Akbari and Opium and the Household Departments are under the consideration of the Government.

519 *Training of Accounts Probationers*—Four probationers were sent out for practical training in Accounts to different Provinces in British India viz U P C P and Bombay. Out of these Mr S P Methi MA who had been sent to Nagpur was after completing the Training course appointed as Assistant Accountant General. Messrs P K Durafe and R B Subnis BA who had been deputed to the United Provinces and Bombay respectively returned and joined duty in November 1929 as Superintendent Fardisi Office and Treasury Accountant in Huzur Khajana respectively. The fourth Probationer Mr S S Desai MA has returned only recently.

520 *Classification of Budget*—Some important changes have been made in the classification of the charge-heads in the Budget for the year 1929-30. Under Expenditure eight new primary Units have been added and the classification under various heads has been changed accordingly. The estimates of Receipts and Expenditure under Special now shown immediately after Ordinary give the total figure of each Major head in one place and thus considerably facilitate reference.

521 *Transfer of Forest Accounts*—To expedite the settlement of accounts objections and other irregularities in the case of the Forest Department accounts it has been decided as a tentative measure for one year to transmit Divisional Forest Accounts direct to the Fardisi instead of through the Office of the Conservator of Forests and to transfer two clerks of the Forest Department to the Fardisi to cope with the consequent increase of work in the Audit Office.

At all times Impo
vement.

522 *Forms*—New forms for maintaining a Record of Service (Form No I for Gazetted Officers and Form No II for non gazetted servants) were introduced during the period under review. A new Salary Register was also introduced and is duly maintained.

523 *Record sorting of Huzur Fardisi*—As the records were in a chaotic condition extra temporary staff had to be employed for the purpose and most of the sorting work has now been finished.

524 *Arrears*—Owing partly to the accounts being not received punctually and regularly in this office and partly to the audit objections not being replied to with promptitude heavy arrears had accumulated in this office. Efforts were therefore made to remove this long-standing complaint and they were crowned with remarkable success.

525 In accordance with a scheme for advancing loans to State servants at a convenient rate of interest (5%) for the construction of houses in the area leased out for house-building by the City Improvement Trust a total amount of Rs 2 62 32½ was sanctioned as loans to various State Officials Loans for building purposes.

Life Insurance

526 The Life Insurance Department was inaugurated in the year 1924 and by the beginning of the Minority Administration it had passed through its early preliminary stages. As the Life Insurance Act and Rules which came into force in August 1924 make Insurance compulsory for all persons who enter the permanent pensionable service of the Government the following amendments and exemptions in regard to the application of the rules were sanctioned during the period under review — Beginning and scope.

- (i) Exemption was granted to the Forest guards and the *nakadars* of the Customs Department
- (ii) All persons entering the permanent service of Government—such service as is *prima facie* determinable only by some act or default on the part of the incumbent—even as probationers in the first instance were declared eligible for Insurance
- (iii) The Policies under the State Life Insurance Scheme were made exempt from attachment and sale in execution of decrees
- (iv) The Insurance in the case of Officers of the Army Department whose services are governed by the Indore Civil Service Regulations was ordered to take effect from 15 6-1927
- (v) Life Insurance in the case of *Patwaris* of Land Records Department was allowed to be optional
- (vi) Rule 10 of the Holkar State Life Insurance Rules was modified to the effect that persons who were or are already insured before entering into Government service should be exempted from further Insurance provided the amount of their insurance is not less than what it should be under the Holkar State Life Insurance Rules

527 The composition of the Insurance Committee which functions under Rules 3 and 7 of the Insurance Rules has been from its very inception as follows — Insurance Committee Personnel.

- 1 The Finance Minister (President)
- 2 A Judge of the High Court
- 3 The Inspector General of Hospitals
- 4 The Legal Remembrancer
- 5 The Abkari and Opium Commissioner,
- 6 The Director School Education

528 Muntazim Bahadur N M Sherlekar B A worked as ex-officio Secretary to the Committee upto January 1927, when, on account of his sad demise his successor Lala Chhotelal was appointed as the ex-officio Secretary. Mr M K Karnik worked for about 5 months as the Deputy

Secretary from April to September 1926 when that post was abolished, the work being not enough to justify the entertainment of a whole-time officer. Later on the increase in the number of proposals for Life Insurance, the work of this Office increased and, to relieve the Accountant General (the Ex Officio Secretary) of the routine work of the Insurance Office, one of the Assistant Accountants General was made to work as Ex Officio Deputy Secretary to the Insurance Committee in addition to his own duties with effect from September 1928. In July 1929, an allowance of Rs 25 p.m. was sanctioned for the Deputy Secretary.

Insurance cases and
Premium.

529 The total number of Insurance cases on record at the end of the period under review was 1,211. The total sum assured was Rs 8,26,284 and the total amount of premiums was Rs 56,178.

Investment of Insurance
Fund.

630 The amounts received on account of Insurance Premiums in the Treasuries were in the earlier years kept in deposits but in September 1927 all such amounts were ordered to be adjusted to the *Tehsil* account of the Department. The question of the investment of the Insurance funds in a profit-earning manner was considered by the Insurance Committee in 1929 and the Government eventually ordered that all receipts on account of premia of Policies should be invested in an approved Bank and that expenditure towards the working of the scheme should be defrayed from the amount of interest earned from the aforesaid investment, and accordingly a sum of Rs 45,000 has been invested in the Indore Bank as Fixed Deposit.

Application of Rules.

531 In October 1928, an important circular giving detailed instructions and laying down rules relating to procedure etc. was issued as an Appendix to the Insurance Rules and published in the Holkar Sirkar Gazette in order that the Insurance Rules and their application in practical working may be thoroughly understood. This Circular was translated into Hindi also in order to make it more widely clear.

Finance

532 The receipts and expenditure of the Department for the period under review were as follows —

Year.	Receipts			Expenditure.		
1925-26	3,241	2	3	3,305	5	1
1926-27	7,705	3	9	3,319	0	2
1927-28	12,078	13	2	3,936	12	2
1928-29	17,896	14	8	4,550	0	4
1929-30 (ending April 1929-30).	14,283	6	7	5,114	1	3

633 It will be seen from the above that though the increase in Receipts is likely to be limited in future by the extent to which new appointments may be made, the proportion of the expenditure to Receipts is getting lower and lower with the growth of the Department.

2 HUZUR KHAJANA.

Personnel

534 Sardar S B Changan, Bar-at-Law, and Munshi Ramchand held the posts of Huzur Khajanchi and Deputy Huzur Khajanchi respectively. The post of Treasury Accountant was held by Mr T. L. Deval upto the 6th May 1927, when he retired for reasons of health. Mr. T. G. Karambelkar officiated as the Accountant upto the end of October 1929, when Mr. R. B. Subnis B.A., a State Probationer duly trained in the Bombay Government Accounts Department, was appointed permanently to the post.

535 *Officers*—From 1st October 1926 the pays of the posts of Huzur Khajanchi and Deputy Huzur Khajanchi were raised from Rs 350 25-450 and Rs 200 to Rs 400 25 500 and Rs 250 (plus Rs 50 as personal pay) respectively

536 *Advance*—The opening balance of the *Tasalmat* was Rs 1 92 04 770 2-4 on the 1st March 1926 and it was raised by fresh advances of Rs 45 72 484-3 11 to Rs 2 37 77 254 6 3 This total was reduced by subsequent recoveries and adjustments amounting to Rs 1 25 43 271 2 1 to Rs 1,12 33 983-4 2 TRANSACTIONS.

537 *Loans and Investments*—The opening balance of loans on 1st March 1926 amounted to Rs 1 44 13 616 12 1/4 which was raised by subsequent fresh loans amounting to Rs 27 74 963 7 6 to Rs 1 71 88 580 3 6 1/4 This total amount was reduced by subsequent recoveries amounting to Rs 1 36 63 811 14 0 to Rs 35 22 768 5 6 1/4 the figure of recoveries including an item of one crore of rupees on account of the Railway Loan which has been transferred from this head to Investment under Government orders

538 *Investments*—(including fixed deposits with Banks and Government Securities)

The amount under Investments on 1st March 1926 amounted to Rs. 1 26 83 420 which was raised to Rs 2 95 95 711 6 5 by fresh investments of Rs 1 69 12 291 6 5 The total withdrawals amounted to Rs 12 50 014 15 1 bringing down the total amount under Investments on the 9th May 1930 to Rs 2 83 45 666 6-4 including the amount invested in Fixed Deposits with different Banks and Government Securities etc

539 *Notes*—Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs 26 00 000 were purchased for Rs 21 63 625

540 *Amanat*—The opening balance of *Amanat* (Deposits) on 1st March 1926 amounted to Rs 1 12 38 360 7 10 which was reduced to Rs 96 77 847 8-10 (including *Khasgi*) at the end of the period under review

541 Counterfeit coins to the value of Rs 262 11 0 and four defaced coins were checked and cut during the period under report Counterfeit and defaced coins.

542 Forged G C Notes of the total face value of Rs 215 and mismatched G C Notes of the total face value of Rs 350 were received and necessary action was taken in regard to them Forged and mismatched G C Notes.

543 New Court Fee Stamps Service Postage Stamps of all denominations ranging from 1/2 anna to Rs 5 and Receipt Stamps bearing the effigy of His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar as also the Court Fee Stamps of the denomination of Rs 50 were got printed Stamps

544 The Government of India's annual free supply of service postage stamps of the face value of Rs 35 000 not being sufficient to meet the State requirements sanction for a permanent advance of stamps worth Rs 5 000 was obtained but even this proving to be short of the total requirements of all the State Offices the amount of Permanent Advance was raised to Rs 15 000

545 The number of pensioners receiving pension from the *Mahals* at the end of the period under review was 267 as against 176 on 1st March 1926 and the amount of pension paid to them every month stood Pensioners.

at Rs 2,639 9-11 as against Rs 1,768-4 6 The number of people paid direct by the Huzur Khajana Office rose from 1,257 to 1,518 and the amount of pensions paid to them every month stood at Rs 20,468 15 5 as against Rs 15 003-4 9 at the beginning of the period under review

Miscellaneous Improvements.

546 The fitting of air pipe inlets in the three strong rooms have made them comparatively far less suffocating and the construction of five windows on the southern and eastern sides and the introduction of electric lights in the Huzur Khajana Office have greatly improved its light and ventilation The provision of 17 *almirahs* and 25 wooden remittance-boxes and a new type writer machine at a total cost of Rs 3,746 has greatly improved the outfit, and the work of the office has been considerably facilitated

Bags, Weights etc.

547 A stock of scales weights, pad locks, bags etc was maintained at the Huzur Khajana so that articles of a reliable and uniform quality could be available to all the Treasuries in the State

3 HUZUR JAWAHIRKHANDA

Personnel.

548 Thakur Chamsingh continued to hold the post of the Deputy Huzur Khajanchi I/C Huzur Jawahirkhanda and Ex Officio Secretary to the Jawahirkhanda Committee till the 21st February 1930 when he died and Muntazim Bahadur Wafadar i Doulat Captain R B Jadhav was entrusted with the duties of Deputy Huzur Khajanchi I/C Jawahirkhanda

549 The Jawahirkhanda Committee, re-appointed on the 17th February 1929, consists of —

- 1 Thakur Chamsingh, Deputy Huzur Khajanchi I/C Huzur Jawahirkhanda (expired on 21st February, 1930)
- 2 Muntazim Bahadur Captain R B Jadhav (also looks after the work of Deputy Huzur Khajanchi I/C Jawahirkhanda since Thakur Chamsingh's demise)
- 3 Sardar Rao Shivchand Kothari
- 4 Mr Martand Rao Tatya Holkar
- 5 Sardar Appa Saheb Holkar
- 5 Muntazim Bahadur Lal Raghuraj Singh

550 New rules for the reorganization of the Huzur Jawahirkhanda were sanctioned

Work done.

551 One jeweller and one goldsmith have been appointed for checking and valuating all the ornaments of the Huzur Jawahirkhanda in the presence of the Committee, and the work of valuation and arranging all the ornaments in the newly prepared show cases and preparing upto date lists is in progress

4 OLD ACCOUNTS

552 The Department continued to be under the control of the Finance Minister

Personnel

553 The post of the Assistant Old Accounts was held by Mr Natu to the end of February 1930, when he was appointed as Record Officer, Mr Dharkar being appointed in his place to officiate as Assistant Old Accounts

551 The figure of the outstanding at the commencement of the minority period stood at Rs 72,41,591-10-5½ out of which Rs 1,16,583 3-10 were recovered in cash, while adjustments were made to the extent of Rs 24,16,172 7 5¼, with the result that the figure of the outstanding balance at the end of April 1930 was reduced to Rs 47,08 835-15-2¼ Work done

555 There had been a long standing and consistent demand on the part of the staff of the Old Accounts Department to be considered as permanent employees of the State The Government recognised the justice of the demand in view of the long existence of the Department and ordered that those members of the staff who had, or would put in a service of ten years or more, be treated as in permanent service for purposes of pension and gratuity Establishment.

556 The grades of the clerical staff were revised in this department also.

557 Accounts ending 1925 of the Household Department amounting to Rs 11,79,018 2 1 as *Tasalmat* and Rs 15,69,918 0 7½ as *Amanat* were transferred to the Old Accounts Department for disposal Most of these accounts are of the nature of adjustment Out of the amount of *Tasalmat*, Rs 1,148-2-5 have been recovered in cash, while adjustment of Rs 92,751-0-0 has been made, and out of the amount of *Amanat*, Rs 2,48,923 0 0 have been adjusted, with the result that the figure of the outstanding balance of the Household Department at the end of April 1930 stood at Rs 18,85,148-14-3 as *Tasalmat* and Rs 13,21,025 0-7½ as *Amanat* respectively.

558 In order to cope with the additional work of the Household Department one clerk was added to the staff

559 The total expenditure for the year 1928 29 amounted to Expenditure
Rs 6,978-0-5 as against Rs 5,360-10 2 in 1925-26

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Medical Relief.

Personnel 560 Muntazim-i Khas Bahadur Rai Bahadur Dr Sarju Prasad continued to be the Inspector General of Hospitals and exercised control over all the State Medical Institutions, both Military and Civil, including the Central Jail and Police Dispensaries, Rao Sanitorium, Lunatic and Leper Asylums Orphanage and Secret Accouchement House, etc. In 1926, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, who was then designated as State Surgeon, was appointed a Member of the Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society

System 561 The department dispenses medical aid under three systems, viz., Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Medico-electric. Besides these, treatment on certain special lines, e.g., radium, is also available in particular cases. In all medical institutions of the State, free medical service and a free supply of medicines are available to the public. The system of medical grants in aid also remained in force to a limited extent during the period under review.

Budget 562 The expenditure on this department rose from Rs 2,09,355-9-1 in 1926 to Rs 2,81,832 in 1929 mainly on account of a number of reforms introduced to improve the efficiency and the strength and equipment of the department, with a view to placing better treatment on up-to-date lines at the disposal of the patients.

Medical Institutions. 563 In 1926, there were 55 medical institutions in the State, including those provided in the Military, Charitable, Jail and Police Budgets. Their number rose to 78 in 1929, out of which 73 are working and the rest are yet to be opened. The distribution of these institutions in 1929 as compared with 1926 is given below —

Name of Institutions	1926.	1929.	Remarks
1 Hospitals (including Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital & Maharani Female Hospital, Indore)	6	6	
2 Sanitorium	1	1	
3 Lunatic Asylum	1	1	
4 Graded Dispensaries	22	29	Of these one is yet to be opened
5 Ungraded Dispensaries	14	26	Of these, four are yet to be opened, while one is maintained by Indore & Dhar States jointly at Singhana, which is a 'Duamli' village.
6 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	3	4	
7 Graded Dispensaries (provided in Military Budget).	5	7	
8 Graded Dispensary (Provided in Police Budget)	1	1	
9 Graded Dispensary (provided in Jail Budget)	1	1	
10 Leper Asylum (provided in the Charitable Budget).	1	1	
11 Aided Ayurvedic Dispensary.	0	1	

564 The graded dispensaries are in the charge of Sub Assistant Surgeons, while ungraded dispensaries are under qualified and experienced compounders, and Ayurvedic ones under Vaidyas

565 The scale of the pay of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons ^{Staff} was revised and improved in October 1926, and that of the compounders in 1928. The number of Assistant Surgeons rose from 6 to 9 and that of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons from 38 to 47. The nurses having proved very useful in taking care of patients 12 additional posts of nurses were sanctioned in the budget of 1928-29, thus making it possible to have nurses attached to nearly 30 hospitals and dispensaries in the various districts, in addition to the Maharaja Tukoji Rao and Maharani Female Hospitals at Indore. Besides these, the local municipalities supplied one nurse each to Khargone Hospital and Barwaha and Tarana Dispensaries. The post of a Matron was also created in 1928 for the training of nurses and supervising their work at the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital and Maharani Female Hospital.

566 All the dispensaries were fairly well equipped with instruments ^{Equipment} and appliances for the satisfactory conduct of ordinary medical work. Some of the institutions were also provided with microscopes and Gynaecological instruments. A new X Ray apparatus worth Rs 22,750 was purchased for the X Ray Department. Some Chemical apparatus and furniture valuing about Rs 8,000 were ordered for the Clinical laboratory. A Gas Plant has been sanctioned and will be set up shortly.

567 The number of beds available for in-door patients at the Maha- ^{Beds} raja Tukoji Rao Hospital and the Maharani Female Hospital at Indore was 150 (118 and 32 respectively) in 1926 and rose to 208 in 1929. Arrangements were also made to provide beds for in-door patients in almost all the dispensaries in the mofussil and, at the end of the year 1929, there were 196 beds in all these dispensaries. Surplus patients were accommodated in the Verandahs.

568 Dr H S Chaturvedi, MBBS, (Lucknow), DPH (Cal), ^{Medical Training} Assistant Surgeon, was deputed to Calcutta for training in DPH in 1926. Later in 1929, he was granted combined leave for 15 months and other concessions to go to England for higher studies in Bacteriology.

569 In 1928 and 1929 Drs R R Rishi and R M Bhandari, Assistant Surgeons, and Drs N S Bhoraskar and M N Curjar, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, were deputed to the School of Tropical Medicines at Calcutta for training in the special treatment of Leprosy.

570 The training of compounders and nurses continued satisfactorily and the successful candidates were taken up in service. The Compounders' Grade Examination was introduced in accordance with the Compounders' Grade Scheme sanctioned by the Government.

571 During the period under review, 5 State scholars were enlisted in the department as Sub Assistant Surgeons and nine more are attending the King Edward Hospital Medical School at Indore. At State expense Classes in First Aid Training were held in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital, Normal School Indore, Garoth and Bhanpura, and 104 candidates were granted certificates.

572 A Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, ^{Registrar of Medical Practitioners} the Senior Assistant Surgeon, Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital, one Vaidya and one Hakim was appointed in 1927 for the registration of private medical practitioners in the Holkar State. The Committee authorised 23 Doctors, Hakims and Vaidyas to issue medical certificates to their patients.

Baby Week Celebrations.

573 The Baby Week Celebrations were held in Indore City and in many other places in the mofussil. They were largely attended and highly appreciated by the public. Explanation of modern and up-to-date methods of nursing children, sanitation and hygiene, with the help of magic lantern lectures, formed an important feature of the programme and helped to make it attractive and instructive.

Medical Examination of School children

574 A scheme relating to the Medical examination of school children in the Indore City and at places in the Mofussil, where there were graded dispensaries was sanctioned in 1927 and the school children are accordingly examined by the Department.

Epidemics.

575 There was no epidemic of any kind during 1926, except small-pox in a mild form at Bhanpura. In 1927, the general health of the public was good in spite of the cholera epidemic which caused 463 deaths in the State. In 1928, there were 2 imported cases of plague in Indore, but by adopting prompt and effective measures the disease was nipped in the bud. However, influenza in a mild form was prevalent during the year in Indore, Mahidpur, Rampur, Bhanpura and Narmada Districts. Cholera made its appearance in a mild form in Tarana, Sundarsi, Zirapur and Khargone Talukas but was of a severe type in the Narmada District where it lasted for about three months. Special officers were deputed to the affected parts to disinfect the wells and to give anti-cholera injections. In 1929 again, influenza was prevalent in Tarana, Khargone, Sendhwa and Narmada in a mild form and cholera also made its appearance in a mild form at Gutampura, Devalpur, Dhar Naka, Manasa Narayanagarh, Barwaha, Maheshwar and Khargone. Cases of measles and small pox were also reported from Datoda, Kayatha, Sandhara, Singhana and Ozar. Precautionary measures were adopted as promptly as possible to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

Patients.

576 The total number of patients both in door and out-door, treated in the State Medical Institutions in 1925 was 3,77,857. It rose to 4,49,711 in 1928 and to 4,69,293 in 1929. Of the total number in 1929, 4,581 were in patients while 4,64,712 were out patients, the number of in door and out door patients treated in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital alone being 2,107 and 81,688 respectively.

Operations.

577 The number of major and minor operations performed in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State, including the hospitals at Indore, was 12,858 in 1925. It rose to 18,009 in 1928, while in 1929 it rose to 21,225, of which 1,569 were major and 19,656 minor operations, the number of operations performed at the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital alone being 838 and 4,655 respectively.

THE OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL BRANCH

Special Branches.

578 The total number of normal and abnormal cases treated in the Maharani Female Hospital in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 was 403, 451, 448 and 524 respectively as against 364 in 1925. Lady Kanchanbai Maternity Ward, maintained by Sir Hukumchand, also did useful work in this direction under Miss Bose.

X RAY, RADIUM AND ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

579 The department remained in the charge of Dr. G. B. Naralkar, L.M.S. (Bombay), the Senior Assistant Surgeon, throughout the period under review except for about the first 6 months of 1926 when it was in the charge of Dr. H. S. Chaturvedi, M.B.B.S. A new X Ray and Laboratory building was built in the premises of the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital at a cost of about Rs. 32,459 in 1928. Treatment of some diseases,

specially rickets, chronic ulcers and tuberculosis, through Ultra Violet Lamps, started in this Department, has made the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital as the first and foremost institution in Central India for this kind of treatment. The total number of cases treated during the past four years comes to 3,461 as detailed below —

Year	X Rays	Radium	General Electricity	Screen	Radiogram	Total
1926	53	50	575		135	794
1927	129	55	465	30	169	848
1928	141	53	548	41	154	937
1929	138	53	472	46	213	902

580 The post of an Assistant Surgeon to look after the Laboratory and the Medico legal work was sanctioned in October 1926. The work in the Laboratory was formerly looked after by a Sub Assistant Surgeon under the supervision of the State Surgeon who was given an allowance of Rs 100 pm for chemical analysis work. From 1st October 1927 the Laboratory was placed under Dr H S Chaturvedi, M.B.B.S. (Lucknow) D.P.H. (Calcutta), who continued to hold charge upto August 1929. Anti rabic treatment was started in the Laboratory in October 1927. Pathological work like preparation of auto vaccines and work in higher chemistry like estimation of blood urea, were also started. In addition to these the work of analysing ghee and milk was also entrusted to this department. Dr Chaturvedi having been appointed as Public Analyst for the City.

Laboratory

581 The annual grant provided for Laboratory requisites which stood at Rs 500 in 1925-26 was raised to Rs 1,000 in 1928.

582 Dr Prabhudas Gokuldas, L.M. & S. (Bombay), is at present in charge of the institution. In addition to the patients from the Holkar State, patients from other States of Central India and Rajputana as well as from British Provinces are admitted into this Sanatorium. During the 4 years from 1926 to 1929, 261 persons in all were admitted, some of the patients belonging to such distant places as Jaipur, Gwalior, Mysore, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Khandesh, etc.

Rao San tor um

583 A sum of Rs 300 was provided under 'Special' in the budget of this Institution as an experimental measure for providing some entertainment for patients with a view to facilitating their recovery. A pulso-meter was fixed to the well to ensure adequate water supply to the Sanatorium.

584 These branches continued to work satisfactorily, Mr Vadnere being in charge of the Dental Department honorarily and Dr G S Wagle M.B.B.S. (Bombay) D.O. (Oxon) and Mr G C Doss working in the Eye Department honorarily. In 1929, Mr G C Doss was appointed Honorary Optician in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital.

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Medical Examination of School children.

574 A scheme relating to the Medical examination of school children in the Indore City and at places in the Mofussil where there were graded dispensaries was sanctioned in 1927 and the school children are accordingly examined by the Department.

Epidemics.

575 There was no epidemic of any kind during 1926 except small pox in a mild form at Bhanpura. In 1927 the general health of the public was good in spite of the cholera epidemic which caused 163 deaths in the State. In 1928 there were 2 imported cases of plague in Indore but by adopting prompt and effective measures the disease was nipped in the bud. However influenza in a mild form was prevalent during the year in Indore Mahudpur Rampura Bhanpura and Nemat Districts. Cholera made its appearance in a mild form in Tarana Sundersi Zirapur and Khargone Parganas but was of a severe type in the Nemrawat District where it lasted for about three months. Special officers were deputed to the affected parts to disinfect the wells and to give anti-cholera injections. In 1929 again influenza was prevalent in Tarana Khargone Sendhwa and Nisarour in a mild form and cholera also made its appearance in a mild form at Gautampura Devdhar Dhar Nika Manasa Nari yangarh Barwah Maheshwar and Khargone. Cases of measles and small pox were also reported from Ditoda Kayatha Sandhara Singhana and Ozar. Precautionary measures were adopted as promptly as possible to prevent the epidemic from spreading.

Patient.

576 The total number of patients both in door and out door treated in the State Medical Institutions in 1925 was 377807. It rose to 449711 in 1928 and to 469293 in 1929. Of the total number in 1929 4581 were in patients while 461712 were out patients the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital alone being 2107 and 81688 respectively.

Operation.

577 The number of major and minor operations performed in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State including the hospitals at Indore was 12558 in 1925. It rose to 18009 in 1928 while in 1929 it rose to 21225 of which 1569 were major and 19656 minor operations the number of operations performed at the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital alone being 838 and 4555 respectively.

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Operations.

577. The number of major and minor operations performed in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State, including the hospitals at Indore, was 12,558 in 1925. It rose to 18,009 in 1928, while in 1929 it rose to 21,223, of which 1,569 were major and 19,656 minor operations, the number of operations performed at the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital alone being 838 and 1,555 respectively.

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Lunatic Asylum.

596 To make the control and supervision of the Director over the sanitation in the Mofussil effective, a staff consisting of one District Health Officer and 5 Health Inspectors was sanctioned for the southern half of the State as a first step

Health & Sanitation
1928-29

597 The following health enactments Rules and Bye-laws were passed —

- (1) The Indore Prevention of Adulteration Act
- (2) The Indore Epidemic Diseases Act and Bye-laws
- (3) Rules regarding Rural Sanitation
- (4) Bye-laws for the manufacture and sale of aerated waters in Indore City
- (5) Rules for the registration of Vital Statistics in the District Municipalities and Bye-laws relating to the compulsory registration of birth and deaths in the Indore City

Cholera Prevention.

598 During the outbreak of cholera in the City in 1927 and 1928 all possible preventive measures were adopted including control of food supplies under which the sale of articles of food found unfit for human consumption was prevented. These measures coupled with the co-operation of the people and the Municipal Sanitary Authorities enabled the Government to stamp out the disease within a month. Large posters and leaflets in Hindi explaining the preventive measures against cholera were either exhibited or distributed throughout the city.

Vaccination.

599 The Vaccination Department continued to be under the control of the Inspector General of Hospitals upto the beginning of 1928 when it was transferred to the control of the Director of Health and Sanitation. It was completely re-organised during 1928 and a number of new hands were trained for the vaccination work and added to the staff. The number of vaccinations performed in the whole State including Indore City Municipality in 1926 and 1927 was 11,967 and 16,218 respectively, as against 12,165 in 1925. The total number of vaccinations done in the districts in 1928 and 1929 stood at 11,005 and 16,816 respectively and in the Indore City at 3,567 and 2,720 respectively. From October to April 1930, 27,719 vaccinations were performed in the districts and 1,021 in the Indore City.

602. The Khan river with its tributaries had on account of the filthy condition of its water and bed become a breeding ground for mosquitoes which naturally led to the prevalence of malaria in the City. To check the spread of this nuisance, so injurious to the health of the people, steps were taken to cleanse the Khan river and all stagnant pools throughout the City.

Malaria,
Cleaning the rivers,
pools etc.

603. As plague was reported from Bherunda village in the Bhopal State and some cases of plague were imported from there into adjoining villages of the State in 1929, special preventive measures were organised and carried out under a special officer with a view to preventing the spread of the disease into the State

604. Again on the out-break of plague in Seoni Malwa near Harda, the Vaccination Superintendent was sent to the Nemawar District to investigate the situation and, on receipt of his report, a special Plague Officer was appointed by the Government to carry on the following measures:—

- (1) To keep a watch over all the frontier villages to see whether any rat falls or plague cases occur and whether there is any increased mortality in any of them
- (2) To warn the public of Nemawar, and frontier villages especially, of the existence of plague in Seoni-Malwa and the danger of going there or getting any grains, pulses etc from the place
- (3) To carry on plague propaganda work in the District generally.
- (4) To carry on rat destruction in the bordering villages and towns
- (5) To explain the benefits of plague inoculation to the public and to carry on plague inoculation, if the people are willing
- (6) To keep watch on persons arriving in the District from Seoni-Malwa to see whether any of them develops plague
- (7) To sun-dry all grains, pulses, etc coming from infected areas.

605. The following are some of the important improvements effected in the conservancy and general sanitation of the City since the appointment of the Director as Municipal Commissioner in charge Sanitary Administration of Indore City —

Improvements.

- (a) Construction of incinerators in the City for burning street refuse
- (b) Improvement in the system of disposal of night soil.
- (c) Proper disposal of carcasses of the dead animals
- (d) Anti-Malaria campaign to eradicate mosquitoes
- (e) Improvement of Municipal Gardens.
- (f) Systematic flushing of drains
- (g) Removal of night soil in covered receptacles by private scavengers.
- (h) Appointment of qualified Sanitary Inspectors.
- (i) Appointment of Conservancy Superintendent and Veterinary Inspector of Slaughter Houses

- (j) Appointment of Registrar, Vaccinators
- (k) Provision of better class Darogas on improved pay.
- (l) Provision of conservancy lines for Municipal coolies
- (m) Providing a proper meat market for the City
- (n) Extension and reconstruction of the principal market in the City
- (o) The control of food supply and prevention of food adulteration
- (p) Replacement of old conservancy plants by those of the sanitary types
- (q) Improvement of conservancy bullock lines
- (r) Exercise of better control over licensable and offensive trades etc

606 The Health Department made special sanitary arrangements for the following fairs —

- (i) Deoguradia fair (Indore)
- (ii) Shankhodhar fair (Rampura Bhanpura District)
- (iii) Gangabadi fair (Mahidpur District)
- (iv) Sunel fair (Rampura Bhanpura District)

Vital Statistics

607 The number of births and deaths registered during the four years (1926-1929) was as follows —

Year	Births	Deaths
1926	12,197	16,606
1927	13,937	12,634
1928	20,688	20,690
1929	37,455	29,931
1930	11,414	16,586

(Jany to April)

608 The above figures show a considerable increase in the number of births and deaths for the years 1928 and 1929, which is attributable to the fact that a better system of registration of births and deaths has been introduced by the department. The Health staff are doing everything possible to improve the registration throughout the State.

Propaganda work

609 The Director Public Health and Sanitation and his subordinate officers, the District Health Officer and the Vaccination Superintendent visited from time to time the District Municipal towns and explained to the Presidents there the measures to be taken to improve the sanitation. Propaganda was also carried on by means of magic lantern lectures and distribution of Hindi leaflets explaining the dangers of the diseases and the preventive measures that should be taken to check them.

Work done for the
Indore Municipa-
lity

610 Besides the above, several other improvements were made in the working of the City Municipal area from the sanitation point of view in 1929-30, the important ones being —

- (i) Asphalting of road from the junction of the Tukoganj Railway Crossing to Khajuri Bazar Corner
- (ii) Completion of sweepers' lines with accommodation for 45 families of Municipal sweepers

- (iii) Addition of 20 new night soil carts and 10 rubbish carts of the new pattern.
- (iv) Fencing of the new burial grounds.

611. As a first instalment a District Health Staff for the southern half of the State (i.e. Indore and Narmar Districts) was sanctioned in July 1928. The staff consists of 1 District Health Officer and 5 Health Inspectors. Accordingly the whole staff was recruited and Dr. G. G. Naolekar, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., who was appointed District Health Officer, joined duty in January 1929. District Health Establishment.

612. An Agri-horticultural and Health Exhibition, the first of its kind, was held in March 1929 and proved a great success. Another exhibition was held in February 1930 and on account of the success that has attended the efforts of the organisers and the interest that has been created in, and displayed, by, the people, the exhibition may become an annual event. Agri-horticultural & Health Exhibition.

- (j) Appointment of Registrar, Vaccinators
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(January to April)

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Agri-horticultural & Health Exhibition.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(a) General

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613 The following statement shows the number of educational institutions maintained by the State at the end of the years 1925 and 1929 —

S No	Name of Institution	1925	1929
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FOR BOYS

1	Holkar College	1	1
2	High Schools	1	3
3	Malharashram	1	1
4	Middle Schools	20	24
5	Upper Primary Schools	67	84
6	Lower Primary Schools	86	155
7	Normal School	1	1
8	Military Schools	5	6
9	Sanskrit Schools	0	10

FOR GIRLS

1	Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya (High School)	1	1
2	Upper Primary Schools	6	11
3	Lower	24	25
4	Training School	1	1

SPECIAL

1	Deaf & Dumb School	1	1
2	The School of Art		1

614 There has been an all round increase in the number of institutions during the last four years. Even private unaided institutions which supplement in no small measure the efforts of the Education Department in providing means of education in the State had a considerable increase in numbers but as these institutions receive no aid from the State they are shy of reporting their existence to the department. This presents a rather inconvenient difficulty in ascertaining their exact numbers. A scheme is accordingly under contemplation which would ensure the correct reporting of figures in respect of such institutions.

615 For the various educational institutions the last four years were a period of steady development. The number of scholars increased from a little over 20 thousand to about 30 thousand. The sphere of educational activity was widened, the staff was strengthened to meet the growing demands not only by addition to numbers but also by the addition of staff with higher academic qualifications as well as by improving the qualifications of the existing staff by deputing them to selected institutions outside. And there was quite naturally a substantial addition to the expenditure. In the year 1925-26 the actual expenditure on the department was Rs 5,18,668 and the estimated budgetted expenditure for the year 1929-30 amounts to Rs 9,06,400.

616 The following were the important educational activities, administrative measures and improvements etc., for the period under review —

1 Provision of additional posts of professors and teachers was made in 1926 Holkar College.

2 Affiliation of the College upto the M A standard in English and Economics took place in 1927

3 In 1927, when the affiliating Agra University Act came into operation, the College, which had hitherto been affiliated to the Allahabad University, was affiliated to the Agra University. The Principal was elected as Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the new University and some of the members of the College staff were elected on the Faculties and Boards of Studies

4 The M A classes in English and Economics were actually opened in 1927

5 Provision at the College for the higher study of Hindi and Marathi having been made in 1926, Hindi classes in B A were opened in 1927

6 The Law classes were opened in 1928 and one lecturer in Law was added in 1929

7 A new building for the Science Laboratory was constructed in 1928 and the new library gallery was added in 1929

8 The staff was engaged in literary activities as detailed below, some of them bringing out important literary publications —

- (a) Dr Basu published a volume on 'Economic Principles for Indian Readers
- (b) Professor S S Deshmande continued his research work.
- (c) Professor Jwala Prasad Singhal published a book on "Elements of Economic Principles"
- (d) Professor V B Shrikhande wrote a paper on 'The Relation of Moral to Spiritual Excellence, which was read at the Indian Philosophical Congress
- (e) Professor S N Dhar wrote articles on 'The Pact for the Renunciation of War', 'Egypt and her problem' and "Devī Ahilya Bai Holkar as a Ruler", which were published in the Modern Review'
- (f) Professor Dobson published through the Oxford University Press a Series of "All India Readers"

9 Study and scholarship were encouraged by the Government by sending members of the staff to the various academic conferences e.g. the Indian Science Congress, the Indian Economic Congress the Indian Philosophical Congress etc.

10 The College was inspected by the Agra University Inspectors at the end of January 1930

11 The University Examinations hitherto held at the Indore Christian College were held for the first time at the Holkar College in March and April 1930

School Education.

12 A thorough re-organization of the Inspectorate was taken in hand in 1926

13 The Lady Reading Training School was re-organized for the admission of Hindi women teachers in 1926

14 A Scheme of examination of Pandits who come from all parts of India for Dakshana on the Dasehra festival and Varsha-Pratipada was inaugurated for the first time in 1926

15 A new building having been constructed a new High School was opened at Khargone in 1927 Similarly in the same year another new building having been constructed a new Library was opened at Khategaon

16 With a view to giving an agricultural bias to the education of school teachers a scheme of opening a Rural Community Middle School and a Ruralised Normal School on the lines of those at Moga and Gurgaon in the Punjab was approved in 1928 and two of its teachers were deputed by the State for special training at the School of Rural Economy at Gurgaon but they had to return as the school was not working properly One of them was afterwards deputed for training to Moga New buildings at considerable cost are nearing completion at Bijalpur a suburb village of Indore situated at a distance of some 4 miles on the Indore Mhow Road

17 Two teachers were deputed in 1928 for training in Physical Culture to the school of Physical Education at Madras and on their return were appointed as Inspectors of Physical Culture in the State

18 One Deputy Inspector of Schools on return after a successful training at Jubbulpore was appointed in 1928 as Inspector of Schools Northern Division

19 The Inspector of English Schools in Central India convened a Geographical Conference at Indore in 1928 and Inspectors and teachers of the State attended it

20 A Conference was held by the Head Master of the State Normal School in 1928 and a course of lectures and model lessons was arranged with a view to training teachers in the method of teaching Arithmetic to the Primary classes in accordance with up-to-date methods

21 A class was opened in 1928 at the Lady Reading Training School in order to coach such lady teachers in Indore City as stood in need of it

22 A drawing class was similarly arranged in 1928 in the Arts School to train the Indore City Primary School teachers

23 The Principals of the Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya and the Lady Reading Training School were authorised in 1928 to inspect the Girls Schools

24 In the Central India Inter School Tournament (1928) several prizes were won by the Maharaja Shrivaji Rao High School and the Malhar Ashram boys

25 One new school was opened for the children of sweepers at the Bhangī Phatak and two new schools in the mill area in 1928

26 Indore was made the centre for the various Sanskrit Examinations of the Calcutta Association in 1928

27 With a view to bringing about uniformity in the standard of teaching and examinations in the Middle Schools throughout the State, the Department has made arrangements for holding common examinations of class V and upwards

28 One teacher was deputed to the Teachers' Training College in 1928 at Dacca to learn Dr Michael West's new method of teaching English. On his return after successfully completing his training, he conducted two classes, one for training teachers from the District Middle Schools and the other for training teachers from the City. In 1929 some Divisional Inspectors and Head Masters were deputed to attend the Dacca University Vacation Course of training in the new method of teaching English out of whom Mr V N Singh stood first in the whole class and won distinction. Dr West's new method has since been adopted in all the English Schools of the State.

29 The Government of India sanctioned the formation of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior with effect from 1st July 1929 with its headquarters at Ajmer. High Schools from this State which were formerly recognized by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces were recognized by the new Board at Ajmer from the same date.

30 The Government sanctioned a scheme for the opening of High School classes at the Rampura Middle School in 1929.

31 The Government sanctioned a scheme for making Primary Education compulsory for the male children of the Moghia Tribe in 1929.

32 The Devi Shree Ahilya Bai High School at Khargone was made a centre for the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Examinations in 1929.

33 A Special Officer, with experience in the line, was appointed in 1929 to push forward the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme in the Indore City.

34 A regular scheme of medical examination of school children was sanctioned, the first medical inspection having been conducted in 1929.

35 Rai Bahadur A G Mankarji who visited the State in 1929 in connection with the recognition of the High School at Rampura visited some of the schools.

36 A Flower Show was held at the Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya in 1929.

37 Several times during the year 1929, Her Highness Saubhagyawati Ma Saheba Chandrawati Bai Holkar graciously invited the teachers and the resident students of the Ahilyashram to drama and cinema performances.

38 Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya and the Ahilyashram were visited in 1929 by a number of distinguished persons among whom were the well known educationalist Dr West, Principal of the Secondary Training College at Dacca, and Mr Mukarji, Secretary to the United Provinces Board of High School and Intermediate Education Allahabad. All of them were pleased with the management of the School.

39 Her Highness the fourth Dowager Ma Saheba was graciously pleased to donate in 1929 a sum of Rs 6 000 for a building for the Girls' School at Tarana, which is now ready. Her Highness also gave a gift of 75 desks to this School.

40 In the Horticultural and Health Exhibitions (1929 and 1930), educational exhibits were also included in the Education Section.

41 The Scheme of Compulsory Physical Culture in schools made satisfactory progress and all possible facilities were given to educational institutions to provide in the interest of the health and physical and moral development of the scholars, games, gymnastics and even *desht kasrats* etc.

42 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides activities received official support throughout and these healthy and highly beneficial movements have now spread considerably throughout the Dominions of His Highness.

43 The Ahilyotsava His Highness Birthday etc, were celebrated at all the Educational Institutions with the usual zeal. At the Birth day celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja, sweets were distributed among school children.

44 The Prime Minister inspected several schools during his tours and sanctioned financial help where necessary.

45 The provision of a library or a reading room in the Secondary and Primary Schools in the State has been sanctioned.

(b) Holkar College

Staff.

617 At the close of the year 1925, the College staff consisted of one Principal, 10 Professors, 4 Science Demonstrators and one Fellow. Mr F G Pearce B A, Honours (London), was the Principal who continued to work to the end of June 1926, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr P C Basu, M A, Ph.D., B L. Mr. C A Dobson B A, M R C P was appointed Vice Principal in place of Dr Basu. Mr S N Chaturvedi M A, was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi and Mr W G Urdhwarashe M A, M R A S, Kavya Tirth, Professor of Sanskrit and Marathi in 1926. Two new posts, one of Assistant Professor of English and the other of Assistant Professor of Economics were created in the same year. Two new posts of Laboratory Assistants were also created and the salaries of three of the Professors were increased.

618 In 1929 Dr S S Vyas M A, LL B, was appointed as a part-time teacher in Law.

Number of students.

619 The total number of students in the College at the end of 1925 was 256 and had risen to 568 by the end of 1929, i.e. the number more than doubled itself during the period under review.

Results of Examinations.

620 The following comparative table shows the results of the various examinations for the years 1925 to 1929 -

Year.	M. A. (FINAL).			M. A. (PREVIOUS)			B. A.			B. Sc.			INTER SCIENCE			INTER ARTS.			LAW PREVIOUS.			REMARKS
	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	
1	23	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1625	12	10	83	14	9	64	28	17	60	38	22	58	The Final Law Classes have also been opened.
1626	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	60	16	14	87	31	0	19	47	21	51	..	..	..
1627	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	21	57	9	9	100	49	25	53	68	38	56	..	..	..
1628	..	..	..	6	2	33	32	22	69	8	8	100	32	11	34	70	27	39	..	..	..
1920	2	2	106	3	2	67	46	19	41	17	11	64	39	23	59	116	58	50	31	25	83	

621 It will be observed that the results in 1926 were very fair though not quite as good as in 1925. Although the result of the Intermediate Examination in Science in 1926 appears to be unsatisfactory one student passed in the First Division and obtained distinction in Physics an honour which the College secured for the first time in its career.

622 During the years 1927 and 1928 the B Sc results were brilliant.

623 In 1929 the result of M A Final was cent per cent while that of Law Previous was 80 per cent.

Scholarship

624 There are various classes of scholarships given to College students Jagirdari Backward classes Competitive and Special. In addition to these the boys from various States in Central India and elsewhere continued to receive scholarships from their respective States. His Highness Government has always adopted a liberal policy in the matter of scholarships specially for backward classes and of free student ships. The number of Government scholarships in 1929 was 46 valued at Rs 900 per month as against 86 valued Rs 647 in 1925. The number of free student ships was 88 in 1929 as against 47 in 1925.

Library

625 The total number of volumes in the College library at the end of 1929 was 6545 as against 5685 at the end of 1925. The library grant was raised in 1926 from Rs 800 to Rs 1400 and a non recurring grant of Rs 1400 was sanctioned for a library of Vernacular books and to bring up to date the library of books on English Literature and Economics. A whole time librarian was also appointed on Rs 25 p m. The recurring grant was raised to Rs 1800 on the inclusion of Marathi as a subject of study for the Intermediate Examination and a non recurring sum of Rs 250 was granted to start the Marathi Section in 1929.

Games

626 The College always took an active part in manly games like Football Hockey and Cricket. Lately the students also began to take a prominent part in Tennis Badminton Pingpong etc and the College record in Tennis specially in 1929 was brilliant. Carrom was recently introduced and became very popular. Volley ball and other games were also played. In 1926 a separate gymnastic instructor was appointed for the gymnasium.

Other activities

627 Other activities of the College included a Reading Room the Desai Vernacular Library the Poor Students Library the Historical Association the Economic Seminar started by Dr Basu the College Magazine a Co operative Society and Boy Scouts etc. All these activities flourished under the fostering care of the authorities and with the increasing interest of the students.

(c) Secondary and Other Education

Administration and Organization

Personnel & staff

628 Dr V A Sukhtankar Ph.D. was the Director of School Education at the commencement of the Minority Administration and continued to hold charge of the department till the end except for a period of one month when he was absent on leave on account of illness and Muntazim Bahadur D B Ranade M.A. C.T. officiated for him.

629 The other principal administrative officers assisting the Director at the end of the year 1925 and at the end of the period under review were as follows —

In 1925, before the re-organization of the Inspectorate, there was one post of the Head Inspector of Schools, who was assisted by two Inspectors of Schools one for the Northern Circle and the other for the Central Circle

In 1929, the Director School Education was assisted by one Assistant Director, two Inspectors, one Special Inspector, one Attendance Officer, three Deputy Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors and one Inspector for Physical Education

630 Mr V N Singh, M A, was appointed as Inspector of Schools, Southern Division in 1928 Mr B G Billore B A, B T was appointed Inspector of Schools, Northern Division in 1928 Mr B R Munerikar, B A an experienced officer of Bombay, was appointed as Inspector of Schools to push forward the compulsory scheme in the Municipal area of Indore City in 1929 Mr Balmukund Jain B A, C T, F A V A C P (London) of the United Provinces Education Service, was appointed Assistant Director School Education vice Mr D M Godshey who, being superannuated, was awarded full pension with effect from 1st October 1929 New appointments.

631 The number of teachers in 1926 was 978 and rose to 1,119 in 1929, and provision for 145 additional teachers has also been sanctioned in the budget for 1929-30 Teaching staff

632 The schools that provided High School Education and sent up scholars for the High School Examination were (1) Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School, Indore, (2) Devi Shri Ahilya Bai High School, Khargone, (3) Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore, which is the only private High School, (4) Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya and (5) Malhar Ashram (this Institution is not actually affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior) High Schools.

633 *Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School*—On 31st December 1925, the number of students on the rolls was 1,435 and the school had even then grown sufficiently bulky to be divided into sections. The school then met in three different buildings, the higher classes (VIII to X) only being accommodated in Chunanbagh. The lower classes of the High School which are divided into two distinct branches—Hindi and Marathi—were held in the old buildings in Juna Topkhana. In 1926, the total number of students in all classes increased still further and rose to 1,488. Sections had, therefore, to be made and the separation of the Middle Section having been effected, there were 653 students in the High section and 835 in the Middle section. At the end of 1929 the number in the high section classes had increased to 843 including the Hindi and Marathi sides and a further splitting of these classes is considered necessary.

634 *Devi Shri Ahilya Bai High School Khargone*—The foundation stone of the building was laid in March 1925, the building along with furniture and necessary equipment was completed in 1926. The necessary staff was sanctioned from 1st July 1926. Another building for a boarding house to accommodate 76 boys which was under construction in 1926 was also completed. In 1927 the school was graded as a High School. In 1928 the number of students was 215 which rose to 245 in 1929. The school was also made a centre for the examination of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and 17 students appeared from this school in 1929.

635 *The Tilokchand Jain High School*—It was founded by the late Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmal. In 1926 it contained 295 scholars and had a small hostel attached to it. In 1929 the number increased to 323.

and the school continued to make steady progress This is the only private High School in the City of Indore

636 *Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya*—Dr V A Sukhtankar Ph D continued to work as the Superintendent in addition to his duties There were 302 girls in 1925 and the number increased to 411 by the end of 1929 The school continued to make good progress all round and contributed greatly towards equipping students with education and accomplishments necessary for the responsible task of taking up the education of the coming generations of girls

637 *Malhar Ashram*—In 1925, Malhar Ashram sent its first batch of students for the Matriculation Examination Year by year this school continued to make considerable improvement during the period under review It continued to be a residential school for the boys of the Dhanagar Maratha Community Special attention was paid to physical culture Religious and moral instruction was regularly imparted Mr R V Pai M A, continued to be the Superintendent with 8 teachers, 3 instructors in handicrafts and one teacher of gymnastics under him The arrangements for teaching Military drill were as usual made by the State Army Department

Middle Schools

638 The total number of scholars in the Middle schools was 6,533 at the end of 1929 as against 4,637 at the end of 1925 English was taught in all the middle schools except five viz, Khategaon, Sunel, Mohammadpur, Nisarpur and Kukdeshwar Candidates join the Vernacular schools mainly with the object of becoming teachers in Vernacular schools Forty-eight scholarships of Rs 8 p m each were awarded to students of classes V and VI and 27 of Rs 10 each in class VII in 1929. The scholarship holders were expected to work as teachers in the department on completing their course

639 Until recently the teaching staff of middle schools consisted of Matriculates and Undergraduates They were not trained and it was found by experience that they could not do the teaching work efficiently Arrangements were, therefore, made to employ competent trained vernacular teachers who had passed a departmental test to teach subjects other than English

Primary Schools

640 The total number of scholars in the Primary Schools at the end of 1929 was 17,219 as against 10,577 at the end of 1925

Free & Compulsory Primary Education in Indore City

641 Free and compulsory Primary Education for boys between the ages of 6 and 13 and for girls between the ages of 6 and 11 was introduced in the Indore City in the year 1925 The total number of boys and girls attending the City schools at the end of 1929 was 6,102 and 2,538 respectively The exact number of children of the "compulsory age" was 5,465 boys and 2,478 girls Efforts are being made to get a still larger number of children, specially girls, to join schools under the Special Officer who has been recently appointed for the purpose

Training Schools

642 There are three training institutions in the State one for male and the other two for female teachers viz, the State Normal School, the Lady Reading Training School and a Marathi Training Class at the Ahilvashram

643 *Normal School*—The number of students on the roll of this school on the 31st December 1925 was 38 only In 1926, the number increased to 46 In 1927 the number increased to 47 and stood at 50 at the end of 1929

644 *The Lady Reading Training School*—The most important requirement of female education in the State is a large supply of properly

trained women teachers As this can be available only by the spread of Secondary education among Hindi speaking girls and the extension and satisfactory working of a training school, a post of Principal on Rs 250-10-300 was sanctioned in 1926, and Miss Sarojini Das B.A., B.T. (London) was appointed to the post at the end of the year On the 31st of December 1925 there were 11 scholars One post of a lady teacher for teaching English and another for teaching Hindi were sanctioned in 1926 Plans and estimates for additions and alterations to the building were also taken in hand In 1927, provision was made for the teaching of English to Hindi girl students and also for preparing girls for the Vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces Classes were started for educating grown up women who were desirous of serving in the Education Department The course of instruction was divided into three classes (1) Preparatory, (2) Middle and (3) Normal The number of pupil teachers was 24 In 1928 a scheme for opening afternoon classes for teaching handicrafts to teachers and grown up women from the City was also approved of by the Government and a recurring grant of Rs 1,304 per year and a non recurring one of Rs 4,500 were sanctioned for the purpose

645 This institution at present has three departments (1) the Normal or Teacher Training Department, (2) an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and (3) A Primary School The total number of women in the Training Department in 1929 was 52 Of this number, 7 were teachers who were already in service and were deputed for training 17 were in the Preparatory section, 15 read in class I and 14 in class II of the middle course and six were receiving training in the Normal class In addition to the usual school subjects, the girls were taught music drawing, painting plain and fancy needle work, various handicrafts and gardening Games included Badminton A debating club helps the girls to cultivate their power of expression

646 The Anglo-Vernacular Department of the School consists of classes IV and V though, for the teaching of English the girls are divided into three sections Dr Michael West's 'New Method of Teaching English' was followed In the case of boys the learning of English commences in class V, but girls are allowed to begin it in class IV, so as to encourage them to continue their education to the middle stage

647 The Primary Department is intended to serve as a model school as well as a practising school for women teachers under training

648 The teaching staff of the school consisted at the end of 1929 of the Principal and 15 teachers, an additional post of Rs 100 10-150 having been created during the year and Miss Mathurabai Kendurkar B.A., B.T., appointed to it The staff now includes two trained graduates It is intended to raise it to the High School in course of time

649 Pandit Ratna Shripad Shastri Hasurkar Vedant Teertha San khyasagar continued to be the Principal of the Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya and was in charge of the Sanskrit Education The average number on rolls in the College in 1926 was 333 and rose to 429 in 1929, while for the district schools the figure was 134 in 1926 and rose to 157 in 1929

650 The College, in addition to preparing students for the various examinations of the Calcutta Association, and annual examinations of its own, also takes in hand some practical work in the Ayurvedic section for which purpose a special grant is sanctioned The Calcutta Association recognized Indore as a centre for the Darshan examination of that Association in 1927. This gives Indore an advantageous position as it will

be the second centre for that examination. Arrangements were also made for the teaching of Pujari and Puranik students in order to enable them to qualify themselves properly for that work. Professor Fagerton, a Sanskrit Scholar of America, paid a visit to the Maha Vidyalaya in 1927 and expressed his appreciation of this institution and its work.

The School of Art

651 The number of scholars in this institution has been fluctuating and varied very much at different times, the highest attendance being noticed before the time of the Drawing Examinations. In 1927 the strength at the end of the year was 80, but during the year it was larger specially when school teachers received special training. Similarly in 1928 the number varied from 44 to 130, while the number on rolls on 31st December 1928 was 49. At present the school prepares students for the elementary and intermediate drawing examination as well as for the higher Painting Examinations of the Bombay School of Art. The Third Year Class of the latter course was started in 1929. The enrolment in the three Painting classes was 12, 15 and 3 respectively in 1929.

652 Mr D. D. Deolalkar B.A. (Diploma in painting) was the Superintendent of the School and was assisted by a staff of three teachers of whom one had passed the Advanced Examination in painting. In 1929 the Government made a special grant of Rs. 1,000 for purchasing statues, draperies and frames. At the Agricultural Exhibition held in Indore in March 1929 the School won one gold medal, one silver medal and several certificates.

The Deaf & Dumb School

653 Although it is an institution of recent growth, the number on rolls in 1920 was 7 (including 3 girls) of whom 4 could read and write fairly well and all of them were taught sewing. In 1928 the number of students was 8 (including 3 girls); these could not only read and write but could also do sums in addition, subtraction and multiplication as well. They were further taught knitting and drawing. Handicraft like paper folding and card-board work etc. has also been started. Some of their work was exhibited at the Indore Agricultural Exhibition in 1929 and a certificate of merit was awarded.

(d) Nara Ratna Mandir

654 The Nara Ratna Mandir or the Home of Greatness is an institution started during the time of Dr. Arundale, the well-known late Educational Commissioner of the Holkar Government. It contains pictures and photographs of great men and women of the past together with their biographies. Lectures are delivered on the lives of these great personages under the auspices of this institution and it is visited every year by a large number of visitors.

655 There were 225 pictures in it in 1925. The number of pictures increased to 260 in 1926 and the number of volumes in the biographical library rose from 130 to 210. A statue of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja was also purchased the same year which was unveiled by the Prime Minister on the Trecentenary of the birth of the Great Maratha Hero in 1927. The total number of pictures at the end of the period under review was 263. The library now possesses more than 475 volumes.

(e) The City Teachers' Club

656 This institution was started for the benefit of the City teachers; it has got a library of its own and subscribes to papers and periodicals. Special lectures are also arranged every year.

657 In 1927, the Club had 295 members on its rolls, possessed a library of 1,640 books and subscribed to 18 periodicals and, in addition to arranging some lectures, held two social gatherings. In 1928, it unfortunately did not show any sign of progress. Its membership fell slightly to 293 and the income from subscriptions decreased to some extent from Rs 426 to 413. It subscribed to 10 newspapers and 8 periodicals only. Three lectures were delivered and one social gathering was held within its auspices. In 1929, this institution suffered for want of adequate financial support. The number of members was reduced from 293 to 253. The total income of the Club during the year was Rs 448-11-3. The number of books in the Club Library was 1,525 and the Reading Room received three dailies, six weeklies and nine magazines. Social gatherings were held on the *Til-Sankrant* day and on the day of the annual meeting. During Dr Michael West's visit to Ludore, he kindly accepted the invitation of the Club to deliver a public lecture, which was largely attended and highly appreciated.

(f) *Education Book Depot*

658 The total assets of the Book Depot by the end of the year 1926 amounted to Rs 13,225. In July 1927, books to the value of Rs 12,930 were purchased and worth Rs 10,060 were sold. In 1928, books to the value of Rs 12,131 and Rs 11,609 were purchased and sold respectively. The total assets at the beginning of 1929 amounted to Rs 15,060. Books to the value of Rs 10,604 and Rs 11,070 were purchased and sold respectively. The assets at the end of the year 1929 were Rs 16,096.

(g) *Public Libraries*

659 In 1926, there were altogether 14 libraries in the whole of the State. In 1927 the number increased by one to 15, but in 1928 the number increased to 25 and at the end of 1929 it stood at 36.

660 The Indore General Library continued to be the most important, enjoying as before considerable Government patronage. It is located in a State building. Besides a monthly contribution of Rs 12 from the State, it has been in receipt of Rs 150 p.m. in lieu of the rent of the shops located on the ground floor of the library building and Rs 3,000 every five years. The number of members at the end of 1929 was 605 and the number of books 8,729. At present the membership is divided into five classes with subscriptions ranging from 4 annas to Rs 2. Students of the higher classes are granted admission at half rates. Its total income and expenditure during the year 1929 amounted to Rs 8,244 and Rs 5,127 respectively. To popularise knowledge of important subjects, the system of weekly talks by persons who had studied the same was continued as before and they were very much appreciated by the members and the general public.

General Library

661 The building for the Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti Library has been completed. It is an imposing building situated in the best locality and easily accessible. The Samiti itself was established in 1915 and the number of its members at the end of 1929 was 82. The library possesses 2,856 volumes and subscribes to 2 dailies, 16 weeklies and 15 monthlies.

Madhya Bharat Sahitya Samiti Library

662 The total number of libraries in districts in 1929 was 34. Of these, Nemawar had 4, Mahidpur 5, Rampura Bhanpura 9, Nimar 15 and Indore 1. The total number of newspapers and Magazines subscribed to by all the district libraries put together was 279. The total income of all the district libraries during the year was Rs 5,827 while the expenditure amounted to Rs 5,642.

District Libraries.

Maharashtra Sahitya
Sabha.

663 The number of members on 31st December 1929 was 158
The Sabha published some books and arranged series of lectures

(k) *Printing Presses and Publications*

664 At the end of the period under review the number of Printing Presses in the State was 15 excluding the Holkar Government Press and the Secretariat Press Two newspapers were newly started The annual grant of Rs 2,500 was paid as usual to each of the two Committees for the encouragement of the Hindi and Marathi literature

(t) *Boy Scouts and Girl Guides*

Boy Scouts

665 His Highness the Maharaja became the patron of the Holkar State Scouts from the time of his accession, and the Prime Minister was the Chief Scout throughout the period under review The Scout movement made steady progress, and showed increased activity every where In 1925 the Holkar College Rover troop participated in many important events There were several outings with other Scouts In October 1926, a Local Association of influential persons was formed to further the aims of the Government The number of scouts was 300

666 In 1927, a District Scout Camp was held at Indore and about 90 scouts from the State participated in the 2nd Indian Jamboree held in Bombay Some 50 scouts went on tour from Indore to important places outside the State A training class of 18 scout masters was held at headquarters and a Scout Masters Training Camp held at Barwaha was attended by 18 scouters Besides contributing the salary of the Officer I/C Scout Organisation, the post being graded as 150 10 200, the Government granted a sum of Rs 4,000 and a site in Snehalataganj for the construction of headquarters

667 In 1928 the Hukumchand and Bhandari Mills supplied cloth for Scout uniform at concession rates and the Government gave an additional grant of Rs 700 for fitting up a room for 'First aid' in Indore Various other useful and serviceable activities followed During Dewali holidays the same year a Scout Masters' Training Camp held at Kalakund was attended by 24 Scout Masters A Scout Band was started and First aid classes were held

668 In 1929 in addition to the annual grant of Rs 4,000, the expenses of the Holkar State Contingent for the Central India Jamboree to the extent of Rs 1,500 were met by the Government

669 The Government appointed the Subhas as Representatives of the Chief Scout in their districts as a temporary measure

670 A Training Camp was held during the Holi holidays at Rao A Patrol Leaders' Training Camp was held at Kalakund during the Christmas holidays 35 scouts were expected, but actually more than 60 arrived

671 A Handicraft Class was started where carpentry, tailoring, wicker work, wire work, net making, weaving, etc were taught free of charge, a loom and the use of some sheds at the Mistrikhana having been lent for the purpose by the Commerce and Industries Department In addition to this, the following heads for Badge work were availed of by those who wished to do so —

First aider	Musician	Marksman	Signaller.
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672 Inter patrol competitions, camp fires, march through the City, services to home, school temple or mosque, formed part of the programme

for the Scout work. On the 1st of October the promises were renewed and more than 100 scouts were invested with Tender Foot Badges. An exhibition of the Handicrafts—the first of its kind—was held during the Scout week. It proved so popular that it had to be extended for a longer period. The general public of Indore City was able to see a very useful branch of Scout-craft.

673 The Local Association of the Indore City took over half of their activities from the headquarters

674 The scouts continued to render good service to the public, conspicuous among them being the Khargone Scouts who extinguished fires not without risk to their own lives. A combined batch of Bhisma and Netaji troops Indore gave a display of *Lagime* at the entertainment organized by the Central India Scouts Association to help some of the scouts to obtain uniforms

675 A patrol of Holkar College Rovers rendered service for a week at the Agriculturists Camp held at the Plant Institute and all the troops in the City did the same kind of work in various ways at the Indore Exhibition

676 It was a proud privilege for the Indore City Scouts to take part in the general welcome to their August Patron His Highness the Maharaja Holkar on his return from Europe

677 The number of scouts at the end of the period under review was more than 2 000

678 The Chief Scout was pleased to donate various sums to the troops in the districts

679 In 1926 there were only 25 girl guides. In 1927, the number Girl Guides rose to 32 and the girl guides had an excursion to Patalpani. In 1928, the girl guides 37 in number, held 6 regular guide rallies and three meetings of leaders. Their training for the 2nd class test was also finished. The number at the end of the period under review stood at 60

680 Miss Hazara B A continued to be in charge of the Girl Guides till the end of the period under review. Plant study and First aid formed part of their activities. They also rendered service at meetings etc. They have all but finished the course for the Second Class Test including signalling. Their handicraft exhibits were greatly admired at the exhibition held in 1929

CHAPTER X

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

(a) Indore City Municipality

Personnel

681 In succession to Thakur Bijaysingh who was the President of the City Municipality before being transferred as Superintendent Central Jail Messrs A P Khan MA LLB Bai at Law and Lalram Singh Kothari BA held in turn the office of the President the latter having been relieved on 1st August 1928 by Munazim Bahadur D B Panade MA CT who continued to be the President till the end of the period under review

682 Mr M K Karnik BA having been transferred as Deputy Secretary Life Insurance in 1926 Mr L V Chandorka succeeded him as Secretary and Chief Executive Officer In the year 1928 however the designation of the Chief Executive Officer was under the revised constitution changed to that of Municipal Commissioner and Lala Shrambhunath Segal late General Secretary was appointed the first Municipal Commissioner

683 The Director of Health and Sanitation was appointed as Municipal Commissioner in charge of Sanitation in August 1928

684 Thakur Narwan Singh BA ILB held the post of the Secretary Municipal Council and the Standing Committee

Change of Portfolio

685 The Municipality formed part of the portfolio of the Member in charge Public Works Department till 8th May 1929 and subsequently that of the General Minister Muntazim Khas Bahadur Lala Shreeman Singh MA (Ovon)

Constitution

686 The constitution that was in force before the commencement of the Minority Administration continued till August 1928 when a revised constitution for the City Municipality modelled after that of the Bombay Corporation with necessary modifications to suit the local conditions was approved by His Highness Government

687 According to the new constitution executive control in respect of several matters was with a view to ensuring prompt disposal and smooth working transferred to the Municipal Commissioner and his subordinate Executive Officers and that of the more important matters remained with the Standing Committee and the Municipal Council The Standing Committee combines the functions of all the old sub-committees and consists of 9 members of whom 6 are elected by the Municipal Councillors and 3 are nominated by the Government The Committee enjoys powers of sanction in certain matters put up by the Municipal Commissioner and acts as an advisory body in other matters which are beyond its powers by offering opinion or advice to the Municipal Council An appeal from the decisions of the Municipal authorities lies to the Minister or Member in charge Municipalities

688 By doing away with the various sub-committees working under the old system better unity of action and co-ordination of policy were secured and the Municipal Council, and the Standing Committee having functioned successfully in the disposal of different questions that lay within the purview of these bodies the working of the Municipal administration showed on the whole considerable improvement under the new arrangement But it was found from actual experience of the working of the revised constitution that in the interest of speedy disposal of work,

a greater decentralization of powers was still necessary and a committee for further revising the Municipal constitution was therefore formed in the year 1929 and a draft constitution was under preparation at the end of the period under review

689 Under the former constitution a sub-committee used to lease out the Municipal lands but under the amended Municipal Act there was no provision for this. The Government therefore approved of the recommendation of the Municipal Council to confer upon it the power of leasing out the Municipal lands on the lines of section 92 of the Bombay Municipal Act

690 The Municipality felt the necessity of having a Municipal Working Manual and statistics and necessary information were accordingly collected and a draft of the Working Manual and Bye-laws is under preparation Bye laws, Rules, &c.

691 A new section was incorporated in the Amended Municipal Act of 1928 in connection with appointment leave pension etc to the Municipal servants. The Municipal Council recommended to the Government in 1929 that all the officers and servants of the Municipality should be subject to the Indore Civil Service Regulations and to the general rules of the Government in respect of their appointment salary leave pension etc. It was also further proposed that in the case of persons deputed or transferred from Government service to the Municipality service under the Municipality will count towards pension and expenditure on account of the pension will be proportionately borne by the Government and the Municipality. These recommendations were sanctioned by the Government. The work of formulation of various Bye laws was taken up and it made some progress

692 No epidemic of a serious nature marred the general good health of the City during the first two years of the minority period. In 1928 the City was threatened with an outbreak of cholera but systematic daily chlorination of the public and private sources of water supply prevented the further spread of the disease. Two imported cases of plague were also reported but their prompt isolation and the adoption of other preventive measures coupled with a vigorous rat campaign nipped the disease in the bud. There were severe outbreaks of small pox during the years 1928 and 1929. A vigorous campaign of vaccination was therefore carried on to stamp out the epidemic Epidemics and preventive measures.

693 It was however felt that it was necessary to introduce special rules for enforcing compulsory vaccination amongst children of the City and accordingly Vaccination Rules were framed and submitted to the Government for sanction

694 In view of the nature of work under vigilance which mainly consists of detection of encroachments on municipal roads land or pavement or unauthorized constructions in contravention of Section 45 of the Municipal Act the Government transferred the control and direction of the Vigilance Staff from the Executive Health Officer to the Municipal Engineer. The two Municipal Overseers are accordingly entrusted with the supervision of the vigilance work done by the Darogas three Darogas being placed under the control of overseers. This arrangement has proved more efficient than the previous one Vigilance work.

695 To meet the demand for decent and more sanitary housing accommodation the Municipality also carried out a programme of opening out selected areas in addition to the various Schemes of the City City Extension.

Improvement Trust with a view to minimising the evil effects of congestion in different localities and providing plots for residential houses in accordance with definite schemes of colonisation. The following were some of the important schemes —

- (1) The Kumathipura Scheme
- (2) The Rambagh Scheme
- (3) The Murlidhar Chowk Scheme (Rambagh Cavalry Road)
- (4) The Dagbady Gadi Adda Scheme
- (5) Residential colony for the Municipal clerks along the road leading from Kalalkui to the junction of Bhorkuwa Road
- (6) The Nayapura Chamar Godown Scheme

Roads.

696 Several new roads in different parts of the City were constructed besides repairing the existing ones and paving a number of lanes with stones. The following are some of the new roads constructed during the period under review —

- (1) In Motitabela
- (2) In Gafur Khan's Chhavan
- (3) In Kanjar Mohalla
- (4) In Badwali Chowk's Mohalla
- (5) In the Industrial area—4 roads
- (6) Heavy traffic road from Railway goods shed to Malhar Ganj Chowk
- (7) In Motitabela—from the main road to Goshala
- (8) From Motitabela road to the Shiv temple (Motitabela)
- (9) In Tatpatti Bakhal
- (10) In Siyaganj in front of Kalali
- (11) In Kabutar Khana Nandlalpura

Water Supply

697 The City suffered from a great scarcity of water during 1926, 1927 and 1928 the rainfall having been very insufficient for three years in succession. The Municipality was therefore hard put to it to arrange for a regular and adequate supply of water to the town. A number of special measures by way of pumping from different sources had therefore to be adopted to meet the situation that the shortage of water supply created. These special measures supplemented by the regulating and curtailing of the hours of supply relieved the hardship to a considerable extent though not wholly and cost an aggregate amount of Rs 1 45 000 upto the end of the period under review out of a sum of Rs 1 52 622 sanctioned and contributed by the Government. There were good rains however in 1928 and the reservoirs of the City Water Supply showed a high mark of water level. All the public and private water pipes were thereafter kept open for not less than 12 hours a day. But the rainfall was very inadequate again in 1929 and the Municipality had to arrange for the curtailment in the hours of water supply and also to take steps for the prevention of water waste.

Sub Committee appointed

698 The Municipal Council appointed in 1929 a Sub Committee to consider how the milk supply could be improved and another to consider how the Nandlalpura theatre could be improved to suit the needs of the people and bring increased revenue to the Municipality. Reports of these Sub-Committees are under preparation.

699 Two meat markets were constructed in the year 1926 Markets
 The congestion in the cloth market was considerably lessened by the transfer of many shops from the Bajajkhana Chowk to the new Tukoji Rao Cloth Market. On account of the growing demand from a number of fruit and vegetable vendors for accommodation, the Municipality allowed temporary structures, popularly known as "Ghumties" to be placed at the extreme ends of footpaths, the Bosanquet Market possessing limited capacity. The construction of the market buildings which is in progress under the supervision of the P W D when finished, will remove the inconvenience to a considerable extent and the "Ghumties" will then be demolished.

700 With a view to providing vegetable markets in such localities where fresh vegetables are much in demand, a market was opened in Malharganj in 1929 and the opening of another in Siyaganj is under contemplation.

701 The improvement of the Municipal gardens showed steady progress and seats and other conveniences for the public and children visiting them were provided. Gardens.

702 A general Air Survey of the Indore City has been conducted at the expense of the Government. Air Survey

703 Several improvements were introduced in the conservancy arrangements of the City. The former system of dumping the rubbish was replaced by the refuse being burnt in properly constructed incinerators towards the installing of which the Government gave a special grant. This together with better supervision by the department went a long way towards improving the cleanliness of the City. The night soil depot in the Najapura was transferred to Dewas Ghat Road. Conservancy

704 A special staff was detailed to ensure the general cleanliness of the Khan river which flows past the City and receives much of its sewage, its water having been also subjected to a special chemical treatment.

705 A vigorous campaign against mosquito destruction throughout the City was carried out in the latter half of the period under review with great benefit to the public health. Mosquitoes

706 During the period under review, a new motor lorry was purchased to supplement the existing flushing carts for flushing the drains. Efforts were likewise made to keep the public drains as clean as possible, about 3,411 ft of new open drains having been constructed. Drainage.

707. The total income under all heads in the years 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 amounted to Rs 3,77,214, Rs 3,82,877, Rs 4,17,310 and Rs 3,90,758 respectively as against Rs 2,90,280 in the year 1925. The total expenditure during the corresponding years amounted to Rs 3,53,418, Rs 3,80,034, Rs 3,74,835 and Rs 3,76,592 respectively as against Rs 2,68,879 in the year 1925. Finance

(b) Indore City Improvement Trust

708 The City Improvement Trust Board, constituted in the year 1924 under the Indore City Improvement Act No II of 1924, continued to function throughout the period under review. The Board was originally composed of eight members, of whom five including the President were appointed by the Government and two were nominated by the Municipal Council, the President of the Municipality holding one seat as Ex-officio,

but in June 1929 the Municipal Commissioner was also added as an Ex-officio Member and the numerical strength of the Board was raised to nine

Personnel

709 The personnel of the Board underwent some changes during the period under review on account of some of the members retiring from State service etc or otherwise losing their seats on the Board and the personnel at the end of the period stood as follows —

- 1 Lt-Col J S Barker, M V O, P W D Member, Chairman

Appointed by Government

- 2 C R Palaret Esq, M I, Mech, E M I C E, Member for Commerce and Industries
- 3 Dr K T Matthew, D Hy, D Ph (Cantab), Director of Public Health and Sanitation
- 4 Noor-mohammad Somji Esq, Manager Malwa United Mills, L'd, Indore
- 5 Prataprao Balkrishna Jadhav Esq, Artist, Indore

Ex Officio

- 6 Muniram Bahadur D B Rande, M A, C T, President City Municipality, Indore
- 7 Shambhunath Segal Esq Municipal Commissioner, Indore

Nominated by the Municipal Council

- 8 V G Pant Vaidya Esq, B A, LL B, High Court Pleader, Indore
- 9 K N Bhandari Esq, Managing Agent, Nandlal Bhandari Mills

Progress of work

710 At the beginning of the Minority Administration, the Cotton Market in Sukhra and the Snehalata Ganj Schemes were under execution. A number of new schemes were subsequently sanctioned. The following paragraphs indicate the work done during the period under review towards the development and improvement of the City under the various schemes

Scheme No I Manorama Ganj Rajgarh Kotla etc

711 The development area of scheme No I named Manorama Ganj, to the east of Bombay Agra Road, meant to afford habitation to the middle classes, was equipped with all modern conveniences, and all the plots were sold. Out of the 63 plots in this scheme, permission for construction was granted in 49 cases. 10 of these houses were constructed, while 16 were under construction. This scheme cost the Board Rs 25,200, of which Rs 23,557 had been recovered till the end of April 1930. As there was a great demand for more plots, the scheme for the extension of Manorama Ganj further to the East was submitted to Government. The scheme has now been sanctioned and further proceedings are in hand.

Scheme No II Shops & Vegetable market at Palasia Plague Camp

712 This scheme pertains to the provision of shops and vegetable market at Palasia, in the land near the Palasia bridge, and is under the consideration of the Board.

Scheme No III Municipal Cotton Adda

713 This scheme relating to the re-establishment of the old Municipal Cotton Adda at Sukdia village, sanctioned and taken in hand in 1925, was completed and handed over to the Municipality on the 30th March 1928. The Adda was constructed at a cost of Rs 46,581, Rs 31,860-11-0

having been recovered from the Municipality and the balance of Rs 14,721 remaining due

714 An area of 15 acres of the Khajran Jagir village for the further extension of the Cotton Adda referred to above was acquired and handed over to the City Municipality along with the Cotton Adda

Scheme No. III.
Schedule No. 2
(Khajran Jagir land
acquired)

715 This scheme was meant to develop a self contained industrial village at mouza Sukhi consisting of 334 plots. 58 sites had already been auctioned, 75 unauthorised buildings were brought under the jurisdiction of the Improvement Trust and their owners were made the lessees of the Board, being bound by agreements to remodel their houses in accordance with the sanctioned scheme. As an encouragement to the purchasers to build their houses early, the Government sanctioned the remission for two years of the forest and custom duties on the building materials to be used by them.

Scheme No. III
Schedule No. 3 (Industrial Village
Sukhi)

716 Two mucka wells were built and one well acquired. Most of the metal roads with necessary culverts were also built and the Trust Board sanctioned necessary modifications in the plots affected by the alignment of the City Sewer line. The cost of the scheme was Rs 32,377 and the receipts till the end of April 1930 were Rs 2,733 against anticipated receipts of Rs 2,000.

717 The Snehalata Ganj including the land surrounding the Indore Central Jail, meant to provide residential quarters for the middle classes, was equipped with the necessary amenities of life. Out of 194 plots developed 158 were sold off, 15 amalgamated and developed into 4 plots and only 21 plots were unsold. Building permission was granted for 99 of which 66 had been completed and 20 were under construction. This scheme cost the Government Rs 60,478, while the receipts amounted to Rs 75,229 up to the end of April 1930.

Scheme No. IV
Snehalata Ganj

718 Two houses were acquired in Nayapura and a culvert was put up to join the Nayapura Road with Snehalata Ganj. Thus by opening up the approaches sanitation of the adjoining blocks and houses in Nayapura was also improved.

Scheme No. IV
Schedule No. 2
Nayapura.

719 Under this scheme, 7 houses were acquired on the west side of the road and one house to the east corner, compensation of Rs 21,614 having been paid to the owners. The east corner plot was sold to the Indore Bank for Rs 5,680 8 0.

Scheme No. V
Prince Yeshwant
Road

720 This scheme is meant to provide accommodation for people who have been dishoused under scheme No. V (Prince Yeshwant Road), as also for others of the poor class in the City. The City Improvement Trust Board submitted the revised scheme costing Rs 35,939, which has recently been sanctioned by the Government and further proceedings are in hand. Ten houses were acquired and compensation was paid to the owners by the Land Acquisition Officer.

Scheme No. V A
Land between Hari
dih Temple

721 In the Neutral Zone area near the King Edward Hospital, 18 plots were developed and the plans were approved in 16 cases. Ten buildings were completed and the rest were under construction. Necessary approach roads etc., were also laid out.

Scheme No. VI
Neutral Zone

722 Some houses near the Biscoe Park were acquired at a cost of Rs 29,536, out of the sum of Rs 41,801 sanctioned for the purchase of the entire site, with a view to improving the surroundings of the Yesh-

Acquisition of houses
near Biscoe Park,

want Nivas Palace Under Government orders further acquisition was stopped The materials of the acquired houses fetched Rs 3 158 on sale

Advances to Government servants 723 The total amount advanced to Government servants during the minority period for building houses on land acquired by them came to Rs 2 62 32½

Finance 724 The total receipts upto the end of April 1930 amounted to Rs 1 51 686 as against a total expenditure of Rs 2 03 015

(c) District Municipalities

Constitution 725 The Subha has the control of all the Municipalities of his district under the supervision of the General Minister and the Amin of the Mahal is generally the President of the Municipality of the headquarter town The Shirastidar of the Mahal is generally the Secretary of the Municipality at the headquarter town

726 The members of these Municipalities used formerly to be nominated from amongst the officials and the residents of the respective towns on the recommendation of the Subhas but with the amending of the Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914 an elective element was introduced into them in 1929

727 These Municipalities carry on their work under the District Municipalities Act III of 1911

Statistics 728 The total number of Municipalities in the mofussil increased during the period under review from 22 to 21

729 Almost all the Municipalities in the various districts continued to make steady progress During the period under review a number of new roads were constructed within the Municipal limits besides repairing the existing ones Most of the Municipalities provided additional street lamps within their areas and arrangements for water supply etc continued to be generally satisfactory throughout There was general scarcity of water however at Mahidpur and a scheme for the construction of water works was sanctioned by Government and the work was started The scheme will be completed in 4 years

730 The accounts of the various Municipalities were duly checked and audited a separate branch of Audit having been sanctioned early in 1930 for the purpose

(d) Village Panchayats

Personnel 731 Thakur Lal Singh was the Village Panchayat Officer from 1st October 1926 when he relieved Mr R N Kale upto the end of the period under review

Statistics 732 The number of Village Panchayats increased from 30 to 86 including 2 in the two Jagir villages of Bhatkhedi and Sujanpura in the Parganas of Manasa and Bhanpura of the Rampura Bhanpura District The total number of members of the Panchayats working in the State upto the end of 1929 rose from 330 to 630 Nearly all classes and castes have secured places on the Panchayat Boards and the Panchayats are therefore fully representative The total numbers of sittings held by all the Panchayats were 477 463 826 and 1 046 in 1926 1927 1928 and 1929 respectively which are indicative of the interest that is growing and the sense of responsibility that is increasing among the members To facilitate the opening of new Panchayats 38 Panchayats have been transferred to the direct control of Subhas and Amins

733 With an earnest willingness on the part of the Panchas to understand their responsibility in the matter of preserving a peaceful balance within their spheres of influence, the Panchayats have come to prove a very useful institution in the State. Their first achievement lies in the gradual elimination of faction that tends to undermine all attempts at the formation of a common village organization even though it is for their own good. By the very nature of their composition the Panchayats are able to possess the confidence of the people from amongst whom they are constituted, and when the Panchas take up the disposal of cases in a business like manner, as they have learnt to do now, these bodies can prove to be of even greater use than the other agencies set up for the adjustment of differences. There is evidence to show that the institution is working successfully in the State the people accept the decisions given by the Panchayats and there have hardly been any complaints against the constitution or the procedure of the various bodies.

734 Another beneficial effect of the institution of Village Panchayats has been to bring home to the people the importance and value of education and to create among them a growing desire to educate their children. Several villages have accordingly expressed a willingness to share the cost of the establishment of local schools.

Mass education

735 A new Village Panchayat Act was passed during the year 1928, its translation into Hindi having been completed in 1929. Under the new Act the Panchayats have been vested with new administrative powers and their judicial powers have been extended bringing the Panchayats nearer to Local Self Government.

Village Panchayat Act of 1928.

736 The financial position of the Panchayats although not so satisfactory in the beginning has been steadily improving.

Financial condition

737 The income of the Panchayats from Court Fee Stamps etc., in 1925 was Rs 440 12 0 only, while in the year 1929 it came to Rs 2,100. The expenditure in 1925 was Rs 194 2-6 as against Rs 973 in 1929. The total amount at the disposal of the Panchayats at the end of 1929 was Rs 3,212.

CHAPTER XL

MISCELLANEOUS

(i) *Religious Endowments and Charitable Department*

Origin & management

738 Maharani Devi Ahilya Bai of revered memory, beside other virtues, was known for her piety and love of the poor, and she founded a number of charities not only within the Holkar State but all over India. The institutions established by her have since been maintained in a spirit of religious veneration by her worthy heirs and successors who have, from time to time, been making additions of varying descriptions to them. The management of these institutions and the disbursing of charities are in the charge of a Superintendent who is subordinate to the Home Minister and is assisted by 1 Inspector, 3 Treasury Officers, 9 *Vahvatdars* and Agents (Managers), 26 Mahal Officers (Amins), 5 *Nemnukdars*, 1 *Jahagirdar* and 3 *Karkhandars*.

Scope of work

739 The main items of expenditure of this department besides the establishment are —

- (i) *Dharmadaya Nemnuks*,
- (ii) Compassionate allowance to the families of old servants,
- (iii) Temples and *Dharamshalas* at various holy places,
- (iv) *Sadavartas* and *Anna Chhatras*,
- (v) *Chhatris* of members of the Ruling family,
- (vi) *Chandrawati Mahila Vidyalaya* and the *Ahilyashram*,
- (vii) Secret Accouchement House and Orphanage,
- (viii) *Panjrapole* and
- (ix) *Sambhawana* of Pandits etc

740 (i) *Dharmadaya Nemnukdars*—The number of *Nemnukdars* for the year 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 was 1,129, 1,041, 1,080 and 739.

741 (ii) *Compassionate Allowance*—At the end of the year 1929, there were 453 persons who received financial help either as compassionate allowance or as permanent allowance. The total expenditure on this item alone during the period under review amounted to Rs 74,998.

742 (iii) *Temples & Dharamshalas*—The number of such places both Hindu and Moslem was 2,413 and 190 in 1929, as against 2,964 and 366 in 1925, the amount spent on them being Rs 55,356 and Rs 4,698 respectively in 1929, as against Rs 46,284 and Rs 2,677 at the end of the year 1925.

743 (iv) *Sadavartas and Anna Chhatras*—The number of these institutions was 40 throughout, the total amount spent on them in 1929 being Rs 33,909, as against Rs 33,338 in 1926.

744 (v) *Chhatris of the members of the Ruling Family*—There are altogether 38 *Chhatris*, both within and outside the State, all maintained by this Department. The expenditure on account of these *Chhatris* amounted to Rs 13,758, 12,073, 12,935 and 12,888 in the years 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 respectively.

745 (vi) *Chandrawati Mahilavidyalaya and Ahilyashram*—This institution, though supervised by the Education Department, is maintained by this Department at an annual cost of Rs 36,500.

746 (vii) *Secret Accouchement House and Orphanage*—Similarly all expenditure incurred on the Secret Accouchement House and Orphan

age, managed by the Medical Department, is debited to the budget of this Department. The expenditure for 1929 was Rs 2,478 as against 2,226 for 1926. The construction of a new building for Secret Accouchement House and Orphanage at a cost of Rs 76,900 has recently been sanctioned.

747 (viii) *Panjrapole*—This is an institution for the maintenance of disabled or unserviceable cattle. The Gyura Panchas, who manage the institution, were granted a sum of Rs 5,259 every year during the period under review.

748 (ix) *Sambhavana of Pandits*—Learned Pandits who came from outside the State on the occasion of the Vusha Pratipada and the Vijaya Dashmi were honoured with presents of cash and dress every year. The total expenditure on this account for the year 1929 being Rs 1,773 as against Rs 994 12 0 for 1926. In 1929 30, i.e. upto the end of April 1930, the expenditure amounted to Rs 1,794 8-0.

749 The poor and disabled were fed on the following occasions — Special Charities.

- (i) The Birth day of His Highness
- (ii) The day of the Accession of His Highness
- (iii) The day of Accession of Her Highness Saubhagyawati Maharani Sanyogita Bai Holkar to the Khasgi Gadi
- (iv) Anniversary day of Maharani Ahilya Bai

750 Besides these, food was distributed in 1929 to 1600 beggars in connection with the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor and 2000 persons were fed on the day of His Highness' return from Europe. On the auspicious occasion of the Investiture of His Highness, 2000 persons were fed and given clothes.

751 With a view to co-ordinating the work carried on by the various branches of this Department, a Committee consisting of the Principal, Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya as President and two members, was appointed in December 1927 to inquire into the working of the Department, the terms of reference being —

Committee to inquire into the working of the Charitable Department

- (i) To scrutinize the grant in the budget of the Religious Endowments and Charitable Department
- (ii) To inquire into all the Dharmadaya, Devasthan and Peerasthan grants
- (iii) To inquire into the working of the various charitable institutions of the State
- (iv) To examine the present system of inspection of charitable institutions and of distributing charitable grants
- (v) To frame a revised budget of the Department, and
- (vi) To submit a scheme for better regulation of charities and endowments and the proper utilization of State grants.

752 The Committee has accordingly examined all the cases of cash grants and prepared a brief history of each. The work of verification has also been finished and the final report along with a complete budget prepared by the Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

753 Two Naib Amins were deputed to the department in 1927 to inspect all State charitable institutions and buildings within State limits. In 1929, a special Inspector was appointed for inspecting all the State charitable institutions and buildings in British India and reporting on them. Inspection of Charitable Institutions.

Ghats and Temples
at Nagziri and Sitla-
mata Temple at
Indore

754. The ghat and temples at Nagziri near Burhanpur, as also the Sitlamata temple at Indore, were taken under the supervision of the Department in 1929

Repairs

755 Among the repairs made to temples, *Chhatris*, *ghats* etc., the following deserve mention —

- (1) Temple of Shree Ram at Pandharpur
- (2) " " Lila Purshottam at Ujjain
- (3) " " Sidhanath at Nemawar
- (4) Chilawali Kund and the Chhatra of Subhedar Mulhar Rao I at Jejnri
- (5) The Chhatra of Tukoji Rao I at Kirkee
- (6) Ghats and temples at Nagziri near Burhanpur
- (7) Dharamshala at Haridwar
- (8) The house at Benares
- (9) The Maheshwar Building
- (10) Murli Manohar Temple at Mandavgaoon
- (11) Kesheo Chokhandi Temple at Maheshwar
- (12) Sarai at Barwaha
- (13) Boblya Ghat Garden compound and Janardan Temple well.
- (14) Garden well at Nagwa (Benares)
- (15) Wada and fencing of the garden at Onkareshwar
- (16) Wada at Pushkar
- (17) Wada at Maheshwar
- (18) Temple of Shri Ram at Nemawar
- (19) Temple of Shri Vithal at Kantaphod
- (20) Wada at Poona
- (21) Bankebhari Manbhav temple

Other grants etc.

756 New poshaks were supplied to the Bramhadeo and Gayatri Temple at Pushkar (Ajmer) and the deity of Mahankaleshwar at Ujjain, and a sum of Rs 200 was granted to Rev. Father Jetty towards repairs of the Residency Church. A sum of Rs 798 was also spent on installing an image of Maharani Ahilya Bai at Jejnri. The amount of Rs 12,178 outstanding against the Jagirdar of Shri Vithal Mandir was ordered to be written off.

(b) Stationery and Government Press

Organisation and Personnel

757 The department is divided into two main divisions viz., (1) the Stationery division and (2) the Press division. The former is further sub-divided into two sections, viz. (i) the store section and (ii) the form section, and the latter into three viz., (i) Printing section, (ii) Composing section and (iii) the Binding section. The management of the department is in the hands of a Superintendent who is under the control of the General Minister.

758 During the period under review, Mr H C Sharma continued to be the Superintendent Stationery and Printing Press.

Government Press

759. The Government Press is well equipped and two Gazettes, viz. the Holkar Sirkar Gazette and the Police Gazette, are printed in it every week, besides a number of Government publications including Acts and Reports &c. During the period under review, some old machines were repaired and brought into working order. Considerable improvement was made in the Press by the addition of an Inter-Type composing machine, one Diamond Cutting machine and other minor machines, Types, Press furniture and an Electric Metal Pot at a cost of about Rs 25,000.

760 The establishment of the Government Press and the Stationery Establishment Department exclusive of temporary hands engaged for urgent or extra work, consisted of 100 employees at the end of 1929 as against 67 in 1925. On account of the introduction of Inter type Composing Machine the post of an operator was created in 1929.

761 The following statement shows the value of stock purchased and disposed of by the department during the past four years Stock of Stationery

Year	Value of Opening Balance	Value of purchases during the year	Value of articles supplied
1926	1,13,026	12 6 1,43,812 0 8	1,21,731 13 1
1927	1,35,134	0 1 1,79,699 5 6	1,42,025 4 1
1928	1,72,808	1 6 1,28,252 14 10	1,51,369 4 3
1929	1,49,691	12 1 1,81,519 5 9	1,70,011 10 1

762 Rules were framed to check the waste of Stationery and Forms Rules &c

763 Two new rooms were added to the building and some additions and alterations made to improve it Building & Repairs

764 The total receipts and expenditure of the Department during the four years were as shown below — Receipts and expenditure

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Income
1926	47,612 2 6	33,993 5 7	13,618 12 11
1927	14,808 6 7	33,171 15 8	7,633 6 11
1928	47,657 2 9	39,251 6 6	8,405 12 3
1929	46,812 7 7	41,340 4 4	5,472 3 3
Total	1,86,920 3 5	1,51,760 0 1	35,160 3 4

765 The receipts and expenditure for the year 1925 amounted to Rs 43,889 and Rs 34,277 8 0 respectively

(c) *The State Gazetteer and History*

766 Messrs W T Kapse and Shambhunath Sukul worked as Gazetteer Officer till the end of September 1929. The former worked for a time under the supervision of Mr Rihalkar and completed the work of the collection of the materials required by the 12th March 1927. Pandit Shambhunath Sukul, who joined office on the 15th June 1926 and remained in charge of the work till the end of September 1929, assisted by Messrs L V Chandorkar and B V Narsimhaiya for various periods completed all the drafts and most of them received the preliminary approval of the Government State Gazetteer

767 Pandit Shambhunath Sukul was succeeded by Professor L C Dhariwal of the Holkar College assisted by Mr B V Narsimhaiya B A. They were entrusted with the work of carefully going through the draft of the Gazetteer in order to eliminate superfluous matter, to check the accuracy of the tables and texts, to re write certain sections and portions not approved of by the Government, to bring the drafts of some of the sections up-to date, and to have the Gazetteer printed after having the drafts finally approved by the Government. Most of this work including the printing had been completed by the end of the period under review.

768 An exhaustive History of the Holkar Dynasty is being written through the State Agency. The first three volumes dealing with the reigns of Male Rao and Tukoji Rao I containing about 900 pages have been completed. The fourth which has been recently written deals with

the remaining portion of the reign of Tukoji Rao I and closes with the Life of Maharani Ahilya Bai (1766 to 1797) The writing of the fifth volume has been commenced It relates to the reigns of Kashi Rao and Yeshwant Rao I

769 Life of Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar the founder of the dynasty, written by Muntazim Bahadur M W Burway has been published at State cost though it does not form a part of the aforesaid work

(d) *The Museum*

770 The Museum was started on the 1st of October 1929 and is at present accommodated in the Upper Storey and the hall of the Nara Ratna Mandir

771 Mr B G Ojha M.A the Curator started work in the Archaeological Section and also went to Hyderabad for about a month for training in Numismatics

772 After his return from Hyderabad he toured in the Rampura Bhanpura and the Nimar Districts and visited several places of archaeological interest and was able to secure for the Museum twenty stone images and sculptures both Brahmanical and Jain going as far back as the 10th century and bearing excellent carving

773 Of the images the standing figure of the God Vishnu the exquisitely carved image of Varaha the Boar Incarnation of Vishnu an image of the Goddess Parvati the figure of Lakshmi and Narayan seated on their vehicle Garuda the Siv Parvati representation and a huge standing figure of a Jain saint from Un are noteworthy

774 A good deal of work was done in Epigraphy The Museum possesses three stone inscriptions of the Paramars and Musalman Sultans of Malwa besides a copper plate grant of King Bhojdeva of Dhara

775 A very valuable addition was made to the exhibits by the Curator presenting faithful impressions of the famous Gurnar version of the first and fourth rock edicts of the great Mauryan Emperor Asoka (3rd century B C) and a rubbing of the Barhi fragmentary inscription of the 4th century B C Another exhibit interesting and instructive alike to the layman and the student of Indian palaeography is a chart describing the origins and development of the Devanagari characters

776 Apart from these exhibits impressions and estampages of over 50 stone inscriptions in Sanskrit and Persian and 12 copper plate grants were carefully prepared by mechanical process These old records on stone date from the 12th to the 18th centuries of the Christian Era and the copper plates belong to a later period These inscriptional records throw light on many useful and interesting topics connected with the history and chronology of the long line of Kings that have held sway from time to time over this ancient land the Malwa country

S M BAPNA

Indoré

Prime Minister to H H

15th September 1930

The Maharaja Holkar